THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 68

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

New Type Home on Wheels Whizzes By Old Homestead; May Make Race of Nomads

Designer Says Houses of Today Will Be Obsolete in 20 Years

Calls Age Restless

People Like to Move About, He Says, and Not Be Tied Down to One Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Out of the workshop of William B. Stout, automobile and aviation designer and engineer, has rolled a mobile home, 16 feet long and 6½ feet wide.

That narrow cylinder is a trailer. But it is primarily a home which may be moved from place to place at will. Passengers do not ride in it on the road, for it is full of furniture, equipment, clothes, food, bedding and the things for comfortable living.

Arrived at its destination, in a half hour's time this trailer folds out into a living room 30 feet across and 14 feet long, supplemented by a kitchen or galley.

Even Has a Kitchen

Here is a fully equipped kitchen with automatic refrigerator, a four-burner gas stove with oven, broiler and thermostatic control; hot and cold water tanks with an automatic water heater; gas tank equipment, with closets, pantry, buffet, dining table all a part of the unit design. Six chairs are part of the equipment, two of them being armchairs, and four wide single beds.

But that living room is not all. When the house is fully extended it can be divided into two twin bedrooms and a living room with plenty of space to spare.

Good for Any Climate

A small coal stove furnishes the heat in winter, for the home is designed for any clime. The walls are thoroughly insulated against cold, so well that they have no tendency to condensation when a fire is started on a cold, windy day. Windows are all of sliding glass and brass wire screens are furnished as standard equipment.

In fact, the house is built as a complete ensemble, if desired, including furniture, bedding, dishes, linen and kitchen equipment. The basic price of the house, however, will be based only on fixed equipment and furniture.

"In no one thing," Mr. Stout says, "is the world so far behind mechanically as in its housing of peoples, and no one thing is giving civilization greater punishment than the reactive type of men who are being created through living in the negative atmosphere of out-of-date living.

Sees Housing Revolution

"The change in housing will be no mere change with air conditioning or a new wall covering. Most of the building materials now known will not be used in buildings 15 years from now."

As proof that the idea of quick change was invading the field of building, he pointed out that technical improvements, new inventions now were making homes built only three or four years ago old-fashioned. In every room of the home new inventions, new theories, improvements come along to make them obsolete.

Has Two Lighting Systems

Mr. Stout's mobile house is equipped with two lighting systems, one of 110-volt capacity with a 150-foot cable to connect with any lighting system wherever the house may be located. The other is of 12 volts with a special generator on the automobile which can charge the battery on the road. If desired, a small gasoline generating set for the house can be used.

The home can be set up by two people in a half hour's time ready for occupancy. The outside walls are of lightweight alloy metal screwed against a steel tubular frame welded into one piece units. The inside is of plywood, also screwed into position, the air space in between being partially filled with insulated sheets for heat and cold insulation.

Haven for Hot Days

In the summer one side can be opened into a completely screened porch for hot days. Awnings, roof covers for tropical climates can be furnished.

Mr. Stout believes that transportation and the automobile have provided the beginnings for a nomadic nation. We do not stay long now in one place. People are migrating with the seasons and the weather. Others change with business fluctuations so that the day of the old homestead has waned.

"Already in Florida and California," he says, "one sees hundreds of American nomads camped in groups with streets laid out, community policing, local halls and buildings, swimming tanks. In these 'cities' live those who already are migrating for particular seasons."

Public Is Reluctant To Stay in Old Ruts

WILLIAM B. STOUT, automotive inventor of Detroit, Mich., discussing housing changes, says that new inventions, new theories, improvements come along to make present homes obsolete.

"These things cannot come industrially by the new economics unless everybody gets one, so these things are not just for the rich, but for everyone or else they cannot be.

"If there is any great thing that Henry Ford ever did, it was in his creation of this fundamental of ownership of luxury by everybody so that everybody may accumulate their own wealth in the building of these luxuries; so that they may also own them. There is no philanthropy in this idea. It is straight, sound economics."

Future generations, he says, will not be tied down to routine; they will not want to live in old homesteads, and instead of bowing to tradition will seek progress and advance in which they will want to be a major part.

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Court Orders WPA To Give Veterans Work Preference

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14 (AP)—A Federal Court injunction today held up federal work relief payrolls in the Philadelphia area and forbade further hiring until preference in employment is given to war veterans.

The ruling does not affect Works Progress Administration road projects, the court said, because preference already is granted to veterans in this work under specific presidential order.

Judge George W. Welsh said in an opinion, "the presidential status given to veterans is not to be considered in the nature of a gratuity. This statute was conferred by an appreciative government upon men (and women) who had rallied to their country's service in wars in behalf of American ideals and aspirations.

Says Policy Is Fixed

"The experience of 10 years of the judge of this court in the Congress leads him to believe that this policy is as fixed as is reverence for the Constitution and the inherent rights of humanity."

Judge Welsh enjoined WPA officials in Philadelphia from paying compensation to anyone on their work relief rolls, or employing anyone unless the veterans their wives, or their widows are granted preferential status. He sharply rebuked Government Bureau officials who interpreted the veterans' preference statutes otherwise.

The suit was brought by Benjamin J. Spang, a veteran, who was denied a job on the business census project of the WPA because he was not on the relief rolls.

Seek to Extend Injunction

H. Eugene Gardner, Mr. Spang's counsel, went to Washington today to ask for a similar order from the Supreme Court of the District of Co-

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U.S. Ship Aides Escape Ouster At Last Minute

End of Navigation Tangle Clears Way for Subsidy Action

Politics Charged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—The tangled affairs of the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection, the government agency charged with the task of protecting lives at sea, took a turn for the better today as two of its officials most energetic in remedial efforts were dramatically saved from dismissal just as the hands of the clock approached the crucial hour.

Mysterious investigators, whispered stories of deep political ramifications, and the sharp conflict of personalities and official jealousies all surround the affair in best detective story fashion. Affected also is the fate of important legislation now pending in Congress to revise the whole system of government aid to shipping as well as the movement to assure greater safety at sea.

Officials Suspended

Frederick L. Adams, chief investigator of the bureau, and Commander H. McCoy Jones, senior navigation officer, were yesterday suspended for alleged "insubordination" and given until noon today to justify their past behaviour. Last night their chief Joseph B. Weaver, returned to Washington from a trip to the Pacific coast and discovered to his surprise that two of his most trusted and highest officials, men he had personally brought into the service, were about to be thrown out because they refused to answer questions during his absence.

Numerous conferences took place this morning. At ten minutes before noon word came from the office of Ernest G. Draper, acting Secretary of Commerce, that the suspensions would be extended until the return on Monday of Secretary Roper. Meanwhile it was indicated that explanations were going on which probably would clear up the whole affair and that Mr. Adams and Commander Jones would remain in the service.

Blamed for Leak

The suspension order apparently resulted from suspicion on the part of higher ups in the Department of Commerce that the two men in question had been responsible for publication recently of a confidential Government report. Detectives were put on their trail and the personnel of the Bureau of Navigation down to the least important stenographer were allegedly subjected to an extensive inquisitorial process.

The report, which attracted considerable attention, stressed the inadequacy of existing government inspection of passenger ships. The official Department of Commerce position is that the report was, first of all, a preliminary study, which under general rules of administrative procedure should not be made public until passed upon by responsible officials.

Secondly, they hold that every possible effort is now being made to remedy the defects in the steamboat inspection system which may have contributed to the Morro Castle and other recent sea disasters. This being the case, they hold, publication of such an alarming document

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French United In Protest At Blum Attack

Press Condemns Royalist Assault on Socialist Deputy

Dramatic Climax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 14—Dissolution of the Royalist "Action Française" and their para-military body "Les Camelots du Roi" (the King's Henchmen) after the attack on Léon Blum, Socialist leader, in the streets of Paris yesterday, brings French internal political tension to a dramatic climax.

The decree dissolving the Royalist organization was signed by President Lebrun at a special Cabinet meeting yesterday, in accordance with a recent law which authorized dissolution of the leagues without actually dissolving them.

Fear Open Conflict

Apprehension is felt in some quarters lest attempts to enforce this decree should crystallize the latent conflict between "Nationalistic Leagues" and the "Popular Front" of Socialists and Communists into outright civil strife.

In responsible circles, however, confidence is expressed that the present calm will be maintained.

Press Calls for Action

The entire press today condemns the violent attack of which Léon Blum was victim, and calls for action to end such incidents which threaten to throw the country into turmoil. The fact that public and political opinion of all shades condemns Royalist extremists is felt to be a good sign, since the danger would lie in the accentuation of a tendency to split into two hostile camps.

L'Action Francaise is a broad term covering the whole French Royalist movement, as well as the name of the newspaper which is the organ of the Monarchist Party.

Serious Charges

Charges of incitement to assassination, it is announced, are to be brought against Charles Maurras, leader of the party and editor of the paper.

The Royalists today announced their intention of appealing against the dissolution decree to the National Council of State—the advisory body named in the dissolution law as a final court of appeal—on the ground that their organization is merely a political party, like any other. The text of the law authorizing dissolution of private political armies, however, appears clearly to apply to their "storm troops" the Cameiots du Roi and to the National Federation of Royalist Students, both of which have been dissolved by the Government's decree.

Blum, Socialist Symbol

Léon Blum, leader of French Socialists is the outstanding Marxist in France and stands in the eyes of the working classes as a sort of symbol of their social aims. Thus the attack on him by the Royalists has particular significance in their eyes.

M. Blum is a brilliant parliamentarian and orator as well, and has lately led his party in the formation of the "Front Populaire" of Communists, Socialists and Left-wing Radicals designed to defend the

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Egypt Ready to Rap at League Door

Cairo Negotiators Voted Funds for Parley With London

Welcome Certain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Feb. 13—Egypt's candidature for membership in the League of Nations seems imminent now that Anglo-Egyptian relations have passed into the stage of peaceful negotiations. A fund has been authorized at Cairo to pay the expenses incident to the proposed treaty of alliance between Britain and Egypt. The main points to be considered are the military clauses in the 1933 draft and the question of Egypt's rights in the Sudan. Certainly when that treaty is out of the way—or sooner—the Egyptian Government will press its claims to League membership.

It is difficult to see how such an application properly sponsored could be refused. The example of Ethiopia—which is admittedly backward if not barbaric—and yet is accepted on an equality in the League, would render impossible the refusal of Egypt whose civilization ranks among the oldest in the world. Certainly Egypt has experienced vicissitudes but there can be no discussion as to its worthiness, according to the standards of the League, for membership.

Standing Invitation

If the negotiations which are pursued between Cairo and London are successful, it is certain that Egypt will be received into the League. Its qualifications cannot be questioned.

The League aims at universality, and cannot exclude any country which desires and fulfills the conditions of membership. Indeed the only countries which remain outside the League do so of their own volition, and have a standing invitation to join.

The sovereignty and the independence of Egypt have been recognized by Great Britain But it is precisely for this reason that doubts have been entertained as to the desirability of Egypt's entry into the League. Once it became a member, it would be able to appeal to the League against Great Britain, and unless an understanding is reached beforehand Great Britain may find itself in the invidious position of being arraigned before the bar of the Council whenever the most trivial dispute arises.

Accord Expected

It was never intended to make the League Council an instrument of irritation and perpetual propaganda which may conceivably be hostile. Therefore it is simpler to

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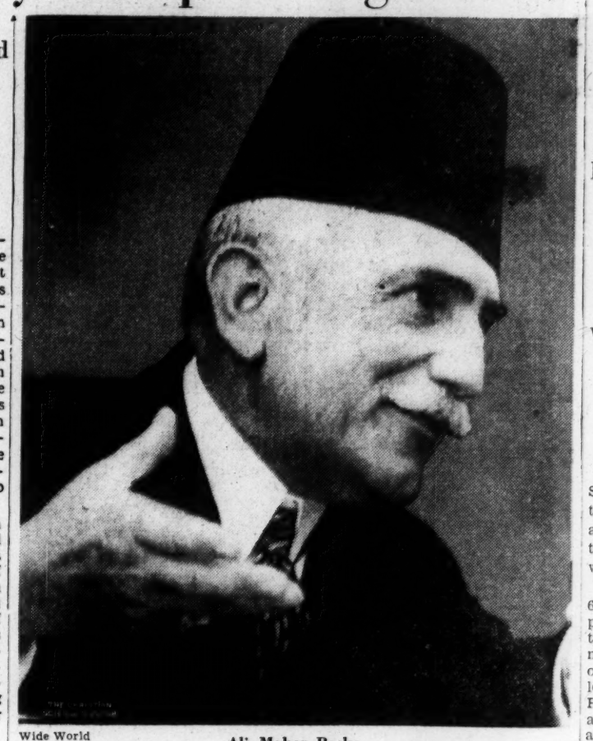

Wide World

Ali Maher Pasha

New Egyptian Premier, Who Also Serves as Foreign Minister and Minister of Interior

21 States Get U.S. Funds For Social Security

First Checks for $4,446,000 Sent to Aid Aged, Blind and Youth

Relief Policy Hit

Welfare Workers Set Next Year's Needs at $3,000,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—United States Treasury checks representing the first social security grants for assistance to the aged, the blind and to dependent children were on the way to 21 states today.

The checks, amounting to $4,446,622.66, went to those states with approved plans for assistance to these three groups. The money is for the months of February and March only. The release of the checks followed by 48 hours the signing by President Roosevelt of the deficiency act, carrying the first congressional appropriation for the Social Security Board.

Old-Age Pension Checks

The first checks for old-age assistance went to Iowa, Alabama, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Checks for aid to the blind are on the way to Arizona, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The following will get the first checks for aid to dependent children: Arizona, Alabama, District of Columbia, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The Federal Government is matching state funds dollar for dollar in the case of aid to needy aged and blind, provided the state has a public assistance law meeting approval of the Social Security Board, and $1 for each $2 disbursed by states for aid to dependent children.

To date 18 state plans for old-age assistance have been approved, 12 state plans for aid to dependent children and 12 state plans for aid to the blind.

Welfare Workers Hit Vacillating Policy Of Government on Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—A proposal to ask the Federal Government to appropriate an additional $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 for general relief and transient care during the remaining five months of the present fiscal year and approximately $3,000,000,000 for work and direct relief for the next fiscal year was studied today by the American Association of Social Workers at a special conference here.

The proposed federal relief budgets were drawn up by the association after a recent nationwide survey conducted by social workers in 25 states. The survey revealed large numbers of persons, ineligible for placement on Works Progress Administration projects, were suffering hardship and privation because state and local relief and welfare programs were not able to provide adequate direct relief. The association has taken the position that federal grants-in-aid to states for direct relief to supplement the work program are necessary to improve the condition of this group.

Changes Assailed

Opening today's conference, Miss Dorothy C. Kahn, executive director of the Philadelphia County Relief Board, attacked the "kaleidoscopic" changes in government relief policy "in the frantic effort to conquer quickly a problem that every thoughtful economist recognizes is of growing proportions and chronic in its nature in our present social life." Pointing to the permanency of the relief problem, she declared, "We did not conquer it by CWA, nor by local works, nor are we conquering it by WPA."

Miss Abbott Joins Attack

The confusion caused by the "constant change" in government relief policies was likewise condemned by Miss Grace Abbott, Chicago University professor and former head of the United States Children's Bureau here. The vacillating federal policies, she held, "has made development of a sense of state responsibility and a permanent state policy, difficult, not to say impossible."

Federal relief grants to states, Miss Abbott said, were sound from a taxation standpoint. While demanding that the care of the helpless should continue to be a national responsibility, the former children's bureau head advocated administration of relief on a county basis.

WPA System Criticized

The social workers' main criticism of the present WPA program was that it lets too many human beings inevitably slip through its fingers. Miss Kahn pointed to the man not adapted to the type of work available, the man whose project is finished, the man laid off for one reason or another, the man whose family is less well provided for by the security wage than it was on direct

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Soviet Warnings To Tokyo Follow Mongol Clashes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Feb. 14—Following the report of another serious clash between Japanese and Mongolian troops several miles inside the Outer Mongolian border, the Soviet Government's newspaper Izvestia published a warning article by Karl Radek advising the Japanese against "testing our nerves too far and against revealing to the world the spectacle of a people who have lost their heads."

500 Attack 100

A report from Urga declared that 500 Japanese and Manchurians in 20 trucks with machine field guns attacked a patrol of 100 Mongolians and withdrew only after reinforcements arrived. Japanese casualties reported were 30 and Mongolians 8.

Without mentioning this latest incident, Mr. Radek points out that the Japanese military newspaper at Harbin, the Shimbun, recently attacked Japan's Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, for failing to obtain the evacuation of Eastern Siberia. The Shimbun further suggested that the army might accomplish this task by first capturing Vladivostok and then cutting the Amur Railway, Mr. Radek declared.

Radek Calls It Provocative

Such a provocative statement, combined with the frequent border incidents, Mr. Radek holds, may be intended merely to justify the troop increases and to stimulate anti-Soviet feeling during the Japanese elections and also to intimidate western European and American opinion.

But, he added, such provocations, whatever their purpose, are particularly dangerous in their effects upon immature Japanese soldiers patrolling the borders, who have already shown a tendency to act independently when fanatically aroused.

If anything happens, he declared, the responsibility rests upon the Japanese army leaders, who at least tolerated such provocations.

Mr. Radek concluded: "If such excesses seek to test our nerves, then the organizers will discover that our nerves are excellent—and if necessary our hands are also effective."

King Government Wins Test Vote In Canada House

By a Staff Correspondent

OTTAWA, Feb. 14—Denunciation of the trade treaty with the United States as being "a bargain against Canada; against its development, its future and against everything for which he had toiled and sacrificed to create" was but one, if the most important, of the series of denunciations by R. B. Bennett, Opposition leader, of the new government's many activities since assuming office last October. How could anyone expect to negotiate a trade treaty in 24 or 72 hours without being trimmed, he scoffed, and history would prove that this one was disastrous to Canada.

Despite Mr. Bennett's vigorous and consistent opposition, the Mackenzie King Government won the first test of its strength in the House by a majority of 200. The vote came on an amendment condemning the Government for not having presented a program of relief. The vote was 208 to 8, said to be the largest governmental majority ever recorded in the Ottawa legislature.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, Feb. 14

Coalition—Conservatives Push Bi-Party Scheme

By Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

Atlantic City, N. J.—In current proposals for a coalition government in the event of the New Deal's defeat, Republicans see tasty political bait with which to catch the fancy of conservative Democrats.

James M. Beck, one-time United States Solicitor General, addressing the American Warehousemen's Association here, declared that such a bi-party Government would be sound economics and the only means for getting business done in Congress.

Senator Vandenberg of Michigan started the idea gathering political signatures when, in his Lincoln Day address, he suggested co-operation between Republicans and Jeffersonian Democrats in filling and running offices should the New Deal be defeated.

Chairman Fletcher of the Republican National Committee has championed the coalition proposal. Political students doubt if the Republican Party will formally indorse the plan. But they admit the possibility that if enough Republican leaders indorse it, conservative Democrats might be induced to support the Republican Party.

Showdown Near—Soviets Warn Japan

Moscow—A sharply worded warning for Japan to keep its own soldiers and those of Manchoukuo out of Outer Mongolia was uttered by the U. S. S. R., the Associated Press reported. Karl Radek, a Soviet spokesman, writing in the Government official newspaper, Izvestia, charged Japanese militarists with precipitating border skirmishes in order to persuade the Japanese Government to pour Japanese soldiers into Manchoukuo. Japan called Russia the aggressor; today Russia stated the whole world knows better.

The recent Mongolian-Manchoukuan border clash, in which several fatalities are now alleged to have occurred, has drawn tension taut between Russia and Japan. Wealthy tourists in Manchoukuo and some residents are packing up and getting out.

International experts discount war scares, but they aver the situation is approaching a showdown.

Soviet—Communist Editor Apologizes

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Moscow—A Communist raises his voice in criticism. He is censured by the Communist Party. He apologizes. This almost inevitable sequence of events has been fulfilled in the case of Russia's noted editor, Nikolai Bukharin.

Bukharin, as editor of the government newspaper, Izvestia, has apologized for having referred to pre-Soviet Russia as a "nation of lazy men." An "error," he recanted. He acknowledged that at no time were Russians an idle race.

Conductor—Toscanini to Quit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York—The music public of America heard with regret the announcement that Arturo Toscanini would end his connection with the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York at the close of this season.

Toscanini, since his first appearance in America at the Metropolitan Opera House in 1908, has become almost a legend. His devotion to music, his fabulous memory, his extraordinary interpretations of Wagner and Beethoven, his hold on the public that causes subscriptions to fall off when he is absent, all give Toscanini an undisputed place among the great conductors of the world. The problem of finding Toscanini's successor now looms.

Missionaries Freed—U. S. Gets Prompt Action

Addis Ababa—Lively diplomatic interchanges between the United States and Ethiopia resulted in speedy release of two North American missionaries, the Associated Press reported. Under military escort, the Rev. Harold Street, Paxton, Ill., and the Rev. John Trewin, Toronto, were freed from a hut where an Ethiopian chieftain allegedly had them

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Boston News Today:

Coast Guard Answers Three S O S Calls
Coolidge May Fight Curley for Senator
Dolan Case May Yet Go to Superior Court
4200 Men Start Digging Boston Out of Snow
State Highway Opened by Snow Plows
New Haven Evolves New Steam Train Idea

These and many other interesting news features of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Army and Navy Push Arms Plans

Naval Forces Seek to Add 54 More Ships of Non-treaty Types

Cite Japan's Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—House liberals yesterday threw in the path of the record $375,000,000 army appropriation bill sharp criticism of army training for the suppression of strikes and riots, but it was nothing more than a momentary flurry in the face of the tremendous pressure for national defense, which is rolling this and an equally impressive navy supply bill through to certain early passage.

In fact, so great is the pressure for heavy defense expenditures generated by the Japanese alarm speech delivered last Monday by Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, that the Navy judged it a propitious moment to add to its standing authorizations for a treaty strength fleet by 1942 a request for authorization for 54 more ships in the non-treaty categories.

Japan Provides Excuse

Everything seems to favor the cause of national defense. Japan's withdrawal recently from the London Naval Conference provided a tangible symbol for present use in Congress of the alleged menace which that nation is said to constitute to American interests and American security in the Pacific.

Further pressure is provided by reports of dangerous weaknesses in existing defenses in Hawaii and on the Pacific coast, which are being widely circulated in the capital, and continued intimations from the State Department that, in their judgment, Japan would be less belligerent and less aggressive if all doubt were removed as to character and quality of American defenses.

How to Deal With Mobs

In such an atmosphere the protests of Representative Vito Marcantonio (R) of New York, struck a discordant note. He read excerpts from army manuals which instructed troops to "shoot low," so as not to strike innocent bystanders or go over the heads of a mob when handling strikes or riots. Other instructions cautioned never to use blank cartridges when dealing with mobs and gave instructions for the use of tanks against civilian disturbances. He implied that the use of the army should be limited strictly to its avowed purpose of national defense.

Striking more directly at the bill itself Representative Marion O. Zioncheck (D) of Washington, demanded a cut of at least $23,000,000 in the total, asking of his colleagues in the House how "can we go back

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Friendly Frontiers Are Urged for Peace

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 14

SIR NORMAN ANGELL, Nobel Peace Prize winner, said in a book published today that military advantage instead of economic or peace needs is the motive behind world struggles for raw material and population outlets.

In his book, "Raw Materials, Population Pressure and War," he argues that the struggle for military advantage can be lessened only through an increase in feelings of national security. Making national frontiers of less economic importance rather than changing national boundaries is his suggestion for the way to peace.

Aviation Report Shows U. S. Best Equipped for Air Defense

Belies Army's Plea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—The specter of inadequate military air forces and an aviation industry too weak for wartime needs, was paraded before Congress here late yesterday in an effort to boost army air appropriations and secure approval of a five-year program calling for 4000 new army planes at a cost of $70,000,000.

But while this gloomy side of the picture was used to the utmost in Congress, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics released today its annual report in which its president, Joseph S. Ames, stated that the United States "has continued to lead the world in the development of aircraft of superior performance, range and safety."

Meanwhile, it was privately conceded in expert aviation circles that perhaps there has been some exaggeration of America's military aviation deficiency.

Best of World Aircraft

In line with the general statement of American air leadership contained in the above mentioned report, it was declared that the new bombers possessed by the army air corps are unquestionably the finest military aircraft in the world which can be matched by no other nation either in fighting power or in cruising range. It is claimed, in fact, that they could fly 3000 miles with a full load of bombs, drop their lethal cargo and return safely to their base.

With an industry capable of producing such superweapons of war,

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Mediators in Chaco Armistice Thanked by Bolivian President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The thanks of Bolivia for the mediatory efforts of friendly American powers who brought about the Chaco armistice and continue working for permanent peace between Asuncion and La Paz were voiced in the message of President Sorzano to a special session of Congress to ratify the prisoners exchange agreement reached in Buenos Aires.

The problem of prisoners was the main obstacle to rapid peace negotiations, the Paraguayans wishing to take full advantage of the situation which favored them in this respect. They had 30,000 Bolivian prisoners, whereas the Bolivians had only a few thousand Paraguayans. It was these unfortunate prisoners who had become the pawn in all the peace conference moves.

United States Appeal Supported

Hugh Gibson, the United States delegate to the Buenos Aires conference, made a moving appeal to the Paraguayans on purely humanitarian grounds and, supported by the Argentine and Chilean governments, was finally successful in the New Year. The exchange of prisoners will be financed by the two governments, each responsible for the transportation costs of their own soldiers, while neighboring American governments promised full facilities over their own sea and land routes to expedite the repatriation process. The agreement is contingent on ratification by the Asuncion and Bolivian govenments.

The agreement did not fix any definite time-limit for ratification, this being left to the two parties concerned to arrange in accordance with their parliamentary situation. A collateral resolution called upon the two governments to resume their diplomatic relations "as quickly as possible." The convening of the Bolivian Congress to a special session and the statement by President Ayala of Paraguay that the "spirit of conciliation has triumphed" and "the Buenos Aires agreement has made impossible any revival of the Chaco strife" have created all-round optimism, provoking congratulatory messages from leading South American statesmen.

Ratification Draws Nearer

In his message to the Bolivian Congress President Sorzano said he had no hesitation in recommending ratification. "Thousands of homes saddened by the absence of their loved ones await our decision," he said, "and it is only right that this question should be treated preferentially." He expressed gratitude for the work of the foreign delegates, especially Argentine Foreign Minister Saavedra Lamas and Mr. Gibson, in facilitating the agreement.

"The mediatory nations and their delegates plodded on," he said, "in face of much discouragement which demanded exemplary patience. The agreement is the fruit of their tactful and intelligent intervention. Bolivia is eternally and sincerely grateful to them."

Ayala Optimistic

President Ayala, who recently returned to Asuncion after a tour of his country, was optimistic regarding the development of foreign relations. Paraguay, he said, was bringing to success frontier negotiations with all her neighbors, Argentina and Brazil as well as Bolivia. Referring to the Chaco war, he thought it would not have been fought in vain if both countries hastened to examine the lesson it had taught them and convert the prejudices which had separated them into aspirations for mutual benefit. He predicted that the remaining problems arising from the war would be settled by direct diplomatic negotiation, relations between the two countries having improved notably.

Old Covered Bridge Bought by Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Richmond, Va.

THE Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities will assume ownership of the old Lexington covered bridge across the North River.

A letter received by Dr. E. Pendleton Tompkins, of Lexington, president of the Rockbridge branch of the association, said the State Highway Commission was willing to sell the bridge to the association for $1.

It is understood the bridge is to be maintained by the association as a model depicting early bridge design.

Roman Catholic Church in Mexico Sends Out Appeal

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 14 (AP)—The Mexican Roman Catholic Episcopate, in its most outspoken recent explanation of why it alleges religious persecution exists in this country, dispatched a letter to prelates of other nations today, urging them to "pray for us and for real liberty for the church."

Government spokesmen declined to comment on the document, but to all charges of religious persecution, have replied that it was "merely enforcing the laws."

The letter of the Mexican prelates outlined the restrictions on the Roman Catholic Church under these laws, pointing out that the number of priests and churches was limited, that the church could not engage in educational activities, that churches were the property of the nation and that any private home or building in which a religious ceremony was performed was subject to confiscation.

The prelates said only 197 priests were authorized to "attend the need of 16,000,000 (Roman) Catholics," that all priests had been expelled from seven states, all churches closed in at least six states, and that in three states the laws required priests to marry.

"All this is constitutional, all this is in the laws," the letter said. "The persecution is legal.

"What remedy is left to us? We see no human one. Therefore we urge you to raise your prayers to Jesus Christ to aid us."

The letter was addressed to the episcopates in the United States, Central and South America, England, Spain and other countries.

U. S. Sea Aides Escape Ouster at Last Minute

(Continued from Page 1)

served no useful purpose and merely tended to spread exaggerated fear. Since the two subordinates suspected of having given it out refused to answer questions it was assumed they were guilty of a breach of administrative procedure.

With a Single Aim

The significant feature is that the various factions involved in this dispute largely resulting from misunderstanding and the clash of personalities are all interested in securing passage of new ship subsidy legislation now pending in Congress which would abolish the existing system of mail contracts and set up a maritime authority after the model of the Interstate Commerce Commission to dispense direct government aid under government supervision.

A rift in the Administration at this time might have seriously jeopardized the chances of the legislation and play into the hands of the opposition anxious to prevent any alteration of the existing disguised subsidy system. Reports were current this morning that Mr. Weaver had threatened to resign from the department if his two subordinates were dismissed. Had there been wholesale resignations from the bureau headed by the director, all the work they have done to date, both for safety at sea and for revised subsidy legislation, might have been left hanging in the air.

Auto Tax Nets $1,300,000,000

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—Taxation of motor vehicles in the United States reached a new high in 1935 of about $1,300,000,000, William J. Gottlieb of the New York Automobile Club announced Feb. 12. This represents an average tax of $50 on every one of the 26,000,000 vehicles registered, he said.

President Chided For Quotation Of Royce on Loyalty

Quotation by President Roosevelt of words of the late Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard on the subject of loyalty has brought a pungent rejoinder from the philosopher's son, Stephen Royce.

In a letter to the President, Mr. Royce queries:

"Do you ask our loyalty to what you promised in 1932; to what you have since done; to what you say you have done; to what you now promise to do; or to what you may do if re-elected?"

Mr. Roosevelt's reference to Professor Royce was made in concluding his controversial night message to the joint session of the Houses of Congress on Jan. 3. He spoke feelingly of the "wise philosopher at whose feet I sat many, many years ago," and proceeded to quote him as follows:

What President Quoted

"What great crises teach all men whom the example and counsel of the brave inspire is the lesson: Fear not, view all the tasks of life as sacred, have faith in the triumph of the ideal, give daily all that you have to give, be loyal and rejoice whenever you find yourselves part of a great ideal enterprise."

Use of this quotation in connection with policies of the Roosevelt Administration is challenged by Mr. Joyce, who lists concrete instances that in his opinion point to the opposite of loyalty, defined as consistent devotion to an ideal.

"Josiah Royce was an Idealist and an Individualist," his son wrote to Mr. Roosevelt, "opposed in every word and thought to nearly everything for which your administration has stood."

Look at the Record

A detailed list of Administration acts is then given in support of Mr. Royce's charge of inconsistency. He contrasts Mr. Roosevelt's inaugural oath to uphold the Constitution with the later instructions ". . . to congressional henchmen to 'let no doubt of their constitutionality, however reasonable, interfere with the passage of these bills.'" Again, his "100 per cent acceptance of the conservative and economical Democratic 1932 platform . . . its almost complete abrogation, and the substitution of the first 12 planks of the Socialist platform," is criticized.

"Let us see now what Josiah Royce had, almost prophetically, to say about the public questions today before us," Mr. Royce continues. "In the above quoted work or loyalty he says:

A Substitute for Loyalty

"'The present tendency to the centralization of power in our National Government seems to me, then, a distinct danger. It is a substitution of power for loyalty.'

"In his book, 'The Problem of Christianity,' he says:

"'For our time shows that individualism and collectivism are tendencies each of which, as our social order grows, intensifies the other. The more the social will expresses itself in vast organizations of collective power, the more are individuals . . . aware . . . of the vast opportunities that would be theirs if they could but gain control of these social forces . . . And so, when opportunity offers, the individual self-will casts its vote in favor of new devices to enrich or to intensify the expression of the collective will.

Wants Powers for Own Use

"'For it desires social powers. It wants them for its own use . . . For the highly trained modern agitator . . . is intensely both an individualist and a man who needs the collective will.'

"The above is a little of what the 'wise philosopher,' Josiah Royce had to say about loyalty, disloyalty, over-centralized authority, political agitators, autocracy, collectivism, and dictatorship. Besides these are set what your record, utterances, promises, and actions seem, to many thoughtful citizens, to have been and to mean.

"To what cause are you asking in Josiah Royce's words for our loyalty? A loyalty that could embrace all these things would be far more nimble than any treated of in his philosophy, and would belong to a chameleon, or weathervane type of ethics that he never taught you or anybody else."

U.S. Court Orders WPA To Give Veterans Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

lumbia to extend the injunction nationally.

Judge Welsh said "he believes that if an attempt were to have been made in the Congress in the passage of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 to have set aside the preferential status given to veterans, it would not have mustered sufficient support worthy of mention.

Bureaucracy Assailed

"And, further, it is most significant that in the executive order itself the executive does not say that the preferential status given to veterans be waived. It has taken bureaucracy, which can assume dangerous proportions, to read into the executive orders such an unfair interpretation.

"A bureaucracy more responsive to the expressed will of the Congress and more in sympathy with the veterans of our wars would have taken a broader and more charitable view of the executive order and would have assumed that when the President said that preference was to be given to those on relief rolls the President meant that there should be read into that order a due regard for the right and privileges conferred upon the veterans."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Educated Eskimos Exist All the Same

OFFICIALS of the Social Service department of Harvard are puzzled. The recent drive for old clothes and books to be sent to Dr. Grenfell in Labrador resulted in a predominance of evening clothes and Greek textbooks. Question arises whether an Eskimo clad in top hat, tails, and patent leather pumps, and reading Sophocles' "Antigone" in the original is a true picture of the arctic man or not.

LaGuardia Praise Of Lincoln Seen As Roosevelt Boost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia led New York City in observing Lincoln's Birthday with an appeal for progressive reform all along the line. Without mentioning President Roosevelt by name, the Mayor voiced what was interpreted as encouragement to the New Deal leader to carry on as Lincoln had when the Civil War President was "vilified and abused" by both the nation and the press.

Mayor LaGuardia spoke at the opening of a Lincoln exhibition sponsored by the Madison Square Boys' Club at the Lincoln Hotel. He urged all public officials to "read the Gospel of St. Luke and the life of President Lincoln," and then proceeded to talk about the life work of the Emancipator and to strike out at the United States Supreme Court.

"The Supreme Court held in the Dred Scott case that a slave was not a human being: that he was merely a chattel—personal property of his master—and that he did not gain citizenship by going to a free state," he said. "Sixty-five or 70 years later the Supreme Court held that a chicken born in Iowa became a citizen of New York the moment it entered this state. Lincoln did not falter after the Dred Scott decision.

"To public officials today who sometimes become discouraged and who feel like giving up because of unfair attacks, I advise them to go to the public library and get out the files of newspapers during Lincoln's time and read the vilification and abuse of that great man. You will get out of the library feeling ashamed that you have been discouraged."

Many New York persons saw the exhibition, among them Ida Tarbell, Lincoln biographer, and Mrs. George Carleton Beal, who as a girl knew Lincoln. Mrs. Beal, who is a lifelong Republican, made public a letter she sent to President Roosevelt praising his Administration.

"During your predecessor's administration," she said in part in her letter, "I remember conference after conference being held by the President after which public announcements showed active participation to end the panic, yet these leaders of finance and industry failed. Now these same men take it upon themselves to convince Mr. and Mrs. Public that the present administration is all wrong.

"It is my solemn prayer as a Republican and a member of the silent multitude in the home that Americans will choose to remember . . . ."

At Cooper Union, where Lincoln delivered his first New York speech, tributes were paid to the Civil War president in connection with the 145th anniversary of Peter Cooper, founder of the union.

U. S. Horse Population Shows Steady Decline

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—A substantial reduction in the number of horses and mules on the nation's farms and ranches since 1930 was reported today by the census bureau.

The number of horses on Jan. 1, 1935, was 11,857,850 as compared with 13,383,574 on April 1, 1930, date of the last census, while the number of mules fell from 5,353,950 to 4,818,160. The current birth rate was calculated at 3.6 per cent, said to be inadequate for replacement purposes which would require a rate of 7 or 8 per cent.

League Expert Arrives

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Salvador de Madariaga, delegate from Spain to the League of Nations and chairman of the League's Council committee of thirteen on the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, arrived yesterday on the Berengaria for a series of lectures on international politics. His first lecture will be at Boston Feb. 17, under the auspices of Harvard University.

Washington Insights

Splitting of Party Lines Into Special Groups Makes for Some Pretty Scrambling by Regulars on Both Sides to Curry Favor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—"Significant politics"—by which is meant the breakdown of old party labels and groupings of citizens into conservative, liberal, and other groups—is once again to the fore. "Offer" of posts in a Republican cabinet to insurgent "Jeffersonian" Democrats by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), of Michigan—a tacit candidate for the Presidency—has activated the issue once more.

In the view of some observers, American history has never afforded a greater opportunity to introduce meaningful divisions into politics, rather than party lines based on outmoded traditions, geography, or grandfathers.

Like the Desert Sands

Already the New Deal has gone some distance to break down party lines, both positively and negatively. Positively, the Roosevelt banner has attracted a number of Progressive Republicans, and many individuals of no previous party affiliation.

President Roosevelt's Cabinet contained three members whose prior connection with the Democratic Party had been tenuous if not nonexistent: Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

The Administration's lesser posts are honeycombed with former Republicans, or nonpartisans who believe in the type of reform being pressed.

Some Democrats Diverted

But at the same time, the New Deal has driven many life-long Democrats into opposition. These include at least two former candidates for the Presidency, Alfred E. Smith and John W. Davis; whole dynasties of former supporters, like the Shouse - Raskob - du Pont group, state leaders like Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia and the Long machine in Louisiana; and an uncounted host of lesser Democrats in most states.

The dividing line between the two major parties today therefore seems logically to fall on the question of the New Deal's reforms. It is a division in the European sense between left and right, with plenty of people occupying the middle, too. The Republican Progressives are in equivocal position today, some still close to the New Deal, others, like Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, in sharp opposition.

Sauce for the Gander

Senator Vandenberg, by intimating that if President Roosevelt can reward insurgent Republicans with Cabinet jobs, the Republican Party ought to do the same by Democrats, still further makes the dividing line social and economic, rather than solely that of a party label.

Henry P. Fletcher, the Republican national chairman, gave this idea a not unencouraging—if a cautious—welcome. No set discussion of the matter has been held, he said.

But the Cabinet project has not really got up much steam. A more sweeping plan, nomination of an anti-Roosevelt Democrat as Republican vice-presidential candidate, has already been smothered by old-guard leaders.

Careful of Promises

They considered the party chances to be good enough in November without promising too much to Democratic insurgents. Moreover, by the inclusion of a Democrat as Vice-President, the whole patronage problem would be tremendously complicated. A split would be necessary, and this above all things is abhorred by the Old Guard.

The farthest South they would go is in the present offer of one or two cabinet posts, and it remains to be seen whether they will really press that idea. The issue rests primarily upon how the chances of the election shape.

May Be Forced to Bid High

If the Republican leaders feel they must have insurgent Democratic support to win, they are likely to bid as high as necessary to get the votes. If, on the other hand, they are confident of electing their candidate anyway, the insurgent Democrats are likely to find that their walk has led them out into the cold.

Moreover, there is doubt whether the candidate on either side will be much interested in securing a party alignment based on logic instead of labels.

The Republicans are naturally interested simply in the largest aggregation of discontent votes, just as the Democrats were in 1932. And just as in that election, the Republican group is likely to appear more bipartisan than it really is.

Can Take No Chances

President Roosevelt can take no chances with alienating any possible support, even for the sake of persuading Left-Wing Republicans into his party. Therefore he is likely to do nothing to alienate the once solid South. It is this group of states which most flagrantly contradicts the ideal of significant politics today.

The South is notably conservative in social and economic policy, yet it remains in large measure loyal to the New Deal simply because the New Deal wears the Democratic label. Some of this loyalty is doubtless being shaken not only by leaders like Governor Talmadge, but by solid business spokesmen who find much to criticize in the New Deal.

Still Safe for Roosevelt

But all the polls thus far taken indicate that the South is President Roosevelt's safest area.

And so the unending aspiration for significant politics rises once more; once more seems likely to fade after the extravagant promises of campaigning are over. But all the same, 1936 sees more scrambling of party labels than ever before, even if this confusion is no harbinger of an orderly division between "conservatives" and "liberals," left and right.

After all, some would ask what are these but labels of another sort, and sometimes just as contradictory as the old elephant and donkey?

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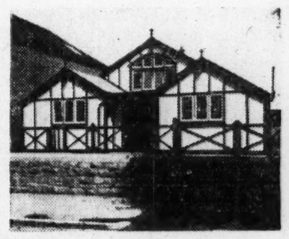

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

secured with dog chains, and moved into Gamo Province, where they will be safer.

Rome — After days of reporting "all quiet," Marshal Pietro Badoglio's daily communiqué, announced two Italian victories and one defeat on the Southern Front.

Victories: An Italian detachment near Ballel on the Gestro River surprised leisurely retreating Ethiopians, slew them and captured arms, "almost entirely of British manufacture."

An Italian auto truck column attacked Ethiopians near the wells of Bulbu on the Dawa River and dispersed them.

Defeats: Italian native forces at an observation post in Ogaden Province were attacked and overwhelmed.

'Sit-Down'—Dismissal of Workers Protested

Akron, Ohio — "They're down, they're up" seems to describe what has been happening in the rubber industry these last few weeks. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company's No. 2 plant has experienced the industry's fourth "sit-down," the Associated Press reported. In protest against the dismissal of 50 workers, 150 tire builders halted work in this novel form of passive resistance, demonstrating, perhaps, the Mahatma Gandhi motive in the American labor movement.

Defense—$70,000,000 for Planes Sought

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Washington — The time-worn device of inspiring national fear about the nation's unpreparedness and its vulnerability to foreign attack was used today in Congress. This device was resorted to in an effort to boost army air appropriations and secure approval of a five-year program calling for 4000 new army planes at a cost of $70,000,000.

Joseph S. Ames, president of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, stated in his annual report that America "continued to lead the world in the development of aircraft of superior performance, range and safety."

Opponents of increased aircraft appropriations declare America faces no threat that requires excessive, long-range planning. When danger closes in, they say America is equipped industrially to meet it.

London — The House of Commons was hearing much the same kind of arguments as those delivered to the American Congress. Desirous of gaining parliamentary sanction for centering army and navy air forces under a minister of defense, Rear Admiral Sir Murray Sueter warned that anti-aircraft guns cannot stop an aerial bombardment.

Air defense appropriation debated: Page 1.

Recovery—Sibley Sees Shoes and Wool Improving

New York — The Stygian black of hostile political oratory that encircled the White House yesterday was rent by a beam of light and that beam cast by Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce. He told the Life Underwriters' Association of New York that economic conditions of the nation are the best in five years. According to the Associated Press, he found.

An all-time peak in the production of shoes.

More wool put into manufacture than during any other peacetime year.

The steel industry back to predepression employment and wage rates.

And this, he said, "despite the disturbing factors of Government."

France Acts—Militant Royalists to Disband

Paris — An attack on Deputy Léon Blum, French Socialist leader, by a band of young Royalists, had kaleidoscopic reactions in France. Reaction piled upon reaction until within 24 hours President Lebrun had issued a decree disbanding all militant Royalist organizations, the Associated Press reported.

The first reaction from the severe beating administered to the Socialist leader was the demand by Socialist Deputies that the Royalist organization be disbanded without qualifications.

Within an amazingly short period of time, the President had acceded in part to the demands, although qualifying his decree with the word, "militant." The actual assailants of Deputy Blum were said to be members of the King's Henchmen, a youth unit of the Royalist movement.

100 Years of Germany's Railroad System Celebrated

Courtesy of German Railroads Information Office

Upper—Inauguration in 1835 of the First Railroad in Germany, Between Nuremberg and Fürth, a Distance of Less Than Four Miles. Lower—The New Streamlined Type of Locomotive of the German National Railroad Company, the "2C2"

German railroads celebrated the first 100 years of their existence Dec. 7, with a record of an increase from that period from 3¾ miles of track to what is claimed to be the world's greatest single transport organization.

A German-American, Friedrich List, built a railroad in Pennsylvania, U. S. A., and then became advocate for a railroad system for Germany. German capital formerly played its part in the development of the railroads of the United States. American capital has been instrumental in the reconstruction of the railroads of Germany. There has been similar exchange of experts between the two countries.

Recently the German railroads gave America and the world the ideas and practical experiences which have created a new era in railroad transportation and speed. The streamlined Diesel-electric train and the streamlined steam locomotive, which are now speeding up American trains, both originated in Germany.

The interchange of ideas between railroads of Germany and those of America has extended into every field. To mention only a few more: wireless telephone on trains; brake systems; automatic train control, and, in the social field, insurance and pension in the United States go back to the exemplary system of social security developed in Germany long ago.

The German Railroads Administration provided an exposition to commemorate A Century of German Railroad Progress in the city of Hans Sachs and the Meistersingers, of Veit Stoss, Peter Vischer and Albrecht Dürer, Nuremberg.

By a process of progressive and noteworthy development, German railroads have grown in 100 years from the first modest four-mile stretch into 33,500 miles of track, from the first little 1835 engine into 23,000 steam locomotives, from a tiny beginning into the largest employer of labor in the world. The minute line which once ran from Nuremberg to Fürth has become the vast organization which employs over 500,000 men and transports 300,000,000 tons of freight and 1,000,000,000 passengers a year.

enough to overthrow the Government in the Chamber of Deputies if they failed to obtain satisfaction.

Deny Responsibility

Maxime Real del Sarte, sculptor, Royalist leader and chief of "The King's Henchmen," promptly announced that "the Henchmen decline the responsibility" for the attack on M. Blum, which set off the quick succession of events.

Léon Blum, dragged from his automobile yesterday while he waited for the funeral procession of Jacques Bainville, distinguished historian and a founder of the Action Française League, to pass, beaten and rolled in the street, was in serious condition.

An investigation on a charge of provocation to murder was started against Charles Maurras for articles in the Action Française newspaper, especially one Jan. 13 asking "good Frenchmen" to keep a list of the 140 deputies who favored sanctions against Italy, "to know whom to strike" if application of sanctions led to war.

Reich Approves Tonnage Limits Of Naval Treaty

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Germany alone has informed Great Britain thus far that it approves the outline of a proposed naval treaty being discussed by the International Naval Conference, it was learned today.

The Third Reich, these sources said, has given informal approval to maximum tonnage limitations for cruisers, aircraft carriers and submarines, already agreed upon by the committees of the conference.

Germany also has indicated its approval, conference sources said, of a proposed settlement of the dispute as to how big battleships should be under a new agreement to replace the Washington and London limitations treaties, expiring with this year.

Would Sign Separately

The French delegation has been opposed to German participation in the conference, which has comprised representatives of the United States, Britain, France and Italy since the Japanese withdrawal.

The French have indicated a willingness, however, to have Germany, which has concluded a naval agreement with Britain, sign any new limitations treaty after the conference closes.

The British contemplated a solution of this question by proposing that the four powers represented initial a treaty at the conclusion of the conference, with all four to sign it separately after Germany and other outside naval powers have affixed their initials.

Battleship Construction

Despite committee agreement on the maximum size for cruisers, aircraft carriers and submarines and a suggested solution for the battleship problem under a new treaty, fear of a construction race prevailed in some naval quarters.

If the French accepted the present battleship proposal, the four powers would agree to build two 35,000-ton vessels each—the top battleships allotted to France and Italy under such an agreement already having been ordered.

Some naval sources expressed a belief that Japan might immediately match this construction with additions to its fleet which might tend to start a building race.

Any new treaty, however, would have a clause allowing the signatories freedom of action in the event that a move by an outside power aroused their disapproval.

Wagner Demands Wage Equality For Women in Industry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Removal of discriminations against women in industry was urged today by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D), New York, in an address to the Senate in honor of Susan B. Anthony, whose 116th birthday anniversary comes tomorrow.

"Complete economic justice must be added to the political and social emancipation which women now enjoy," Senator Wagner said. "Men do not benefit when democracy is applied on a 50 per cent basis.

"A large portion of the ideals for which Susan B. Anthony strove have become actualities. Women have gained the franchise. They have won golden spurs of distinction as authors, explorers, aviators, dramatists, lawyers, judges, professors and college presidents. They are serving in the highest branches of our public life.

"But Miss Anthony's program will not be completed so long as women continue to wear the badge of inequitable treatment in industry. Too frequently, even today, are they forced to struggle for recognition which should be accorded as a matter of right. Women in many places remain subject to wage discriminations; and if they insist on equal wages for equal work they are the last to receive jobs when prosperity quickens and the first to lose them when depression sets in."

Navy Pushes Plan For 54 Vessels Of Non-Treaty Types

(Continued from Page 1)

and tell our constituents that we have voted increased army and navy bills while cutting appropriations for the farmer and everyone else?"

Fight Futile Battle

Both Mr. Marcantonio and Mr. Zioncheck are members of a small group conducting a futile but aggressive struggle against the size of military expenditures. Others include Representatives Caroline O'Day (D) of New York, Maury Maverick (D) of Texas, Knute Hill (D) of Washington, Herman P. Kopplemann (D) of Connecticut, Byron N. Scott (D) of California and Karl Stefan (R) of Nebraska.

Striking back against this demand for moderation in military appropriations Representative Tilman B. Parks (D) of Arkansas hinted darkly of defense deficiencies somewhere in the Pacific, stating that an inspection last summer revealed a very "disturbing situation" which "will take a lot of time and money to correct."

The bill carries $8,518,000 for improved defences in Panama, Hawaii and along the Pacific coast. Mr. Parks would increase this to $31,681,000.

Adding Outside the Treaty

The navy's latest program is for modernization and expansion of what is technically known as "the train." It includes all types of service, supply and repair ships and small gunboats not covered by treaty limitations.

The Vinson-Trammel Act passed at the last session authorized construction of the maximum number of actual warships of all categories permitted under the treaties. With the exception of destroyers this program is well on the way toward actual completion. The navy has its full quota of battleships and will be up to treaty limit in cruisers when all appropriated construction is complete. The United States Navy leads the world by a wide margin today in the amount of warship tonnage under construction.

Auxiliary Ships Program

Bills were recently introduced for an extensive modernization program for battleships. The latest move is to round out and complete the naval establishment with auxiliary ships in which there is unquestionably a relative deficiency. The program would call for six gunboats, four aircraft tenders, three destroyer tenders, two store ships, one hospital ship, one cargo ship, two repair ships, one oil tanker, 15 mine sweepers, seven patrol plane tenders, one survey ship, one submarine tender and 10 fleet tugs.

No money will be asked for immediately, but the navy is anxious to have the authorization at this time and then will lay down a long-time construction program paralleling that now in effect for the actual warships.

Social Security Grants On Way to 21 States

(Continued from Page 1)

relief, and the man whose morale is destroyed by "made work."

Other criticisms leveled at the works program by the social workers included:

It failure to provide for those who are entering the relief rolls for the first time.

Its encouragement of demoralization by making relief the basis for eligibility.

Administrative Problems

Its many administrative difficulties due to highly centralized emergency administration.

Its effect in withdrawing federal influence which had been extensive in raising relief standards in many states and local units.

Its inability to provide for more than a large fraction of those who are unemployed and able to work.

Estimating that $300,000,000 will be needed by states for general relief and transient care for the rest of the 1936 fiscal year, conference directors held that state and local funds might supply about half.

Needs Estimated

They suggested that if approximately $3,000,000,000 were set aside by Congress for a works program and direct relief next year, $1,000,000,000 could be spent for general relief and transient care for approximately 3,000,000 families; that $2,400,000,000 go into a works program, that $9,000,000 be used for Federal Administration and $1,000,000 for employment services. It was estimated that states and local governments could contribute around $500,000,000, leaving a $3,019,000,000 bill for the Federal Government.

In addition to social work delegates from 48 states attending the conference the following organizations have sent observers: The American Public Welfare Association, the National League of Women Voters, the National Social Work Council, the American Red Cross, Community Chests and Councils, Inc., Junior Leagues of America, U. S. Conference of Mayors, National Urban League, National Committee for Mental Hygiene and National Committee on Care of Transient and Homeless.

Aviation Data Belie Plea Of Lax Defenses

(Continued from Page 1)

the question is raised whether the menace of foreign air attack is actually so real as sometimes stated. It is, of course, true that the number of such planes possessed by the United States armed forces is small, but presumably it could be rapidly expanded if at any time the danger of foreign invasion became substantially greater than it is at present.

Used to Force Appropriation

The picture of air unpreparedness was used in an effort in the House yesterday during consideration of the War Department appropriation bill to increase the number of new planes provided for during the coming fiscal year, from 565 to 800, at an additional cost of $13,000,000.

The increase was opposed by administration forces on the ground that the aircraft industry is incapable of producing more than 565 planes for the armed services during the year. On this ground they were upheld by an otherwise national-defense-minded House by a perfunctory vote of 63 to 26.

Immediately thereafter, however, Representative John J. McSwain, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, proposed his five-year program for 4000 new army planes, stressing the fact that the navy's air force objective is now set at 2190 units.

Army Remains 1800

The army's remains at only 1800 although technical experts have concluded that the ratio of army to navy air strength should be as 18 to 10 to provide balanced national defense. He said that the 4000 plane objective for the army would restore the proportion between army and navy.

The implications of the National Advisory Committee report constitute a different air policy from that receiving such support in Congress. The report emphasizes the value both in commercial and military aviation to the nation that has "the greatest initiative and vision in providing new and improved research facilities and in supporting long-range programs of organized fundamental scientific research."

In other words, what counts is keeping ahead of the other nations in technical knowledge and skill.

Obsolete Fleets Useless

The possession of a large fleet of obsolete and inferior aircraft would not necessarily give one nation military air supremacy over another possessing fewer, but far better, modern craft.

The same theory is to be found in the army's tank policy. It puts almost all its appropriations for this weapon into research, with the result that it has one tank said to be unsurpassed by any other army. It can go into production on this tank in a very short time. But until danger looms, it apparently intends to continue putting money into research, rather than into a large fleet of units which might become obsolete in a very short time.

On the general subject of aviation's future the advisory committee says that, "the foundations are being laid now for a worldwide struggle for the control of trade routes of the air, and for the control of world aeronautical markets. It is becoming generally recognized that, other things being equal, a decisive advantage will be with that country that has the greatest vision and initiative in establishing research facilities and in executing long-range research programs."

Paris Royalists Defy Government

(Continued from Page 1)

French democracy against impending dictatorship by so-called "Fascist" leagues such as the "Action Française" and the "Croix de Feu," Col. François de la Rocque's powerful organization of war veterans.

Militant Royalists Cause Apprehension By Defiance of Ban

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PARIS, Feb. 14—The outlawing of France's Royalist brigade, the "Camelots du Roi" or "The King's Henchmen," provoked short-lived disorders and aroused apprehension today over possible consequences of the ban, virtually defied by the most militant Royalists.

Premier Albert Sarraut, whose decree dissolving all militant royalist organizations in France was signed by President Albert Lebrun and promulgated today, took command of the situation in his capacity as Minister of the Interior.

Arrests Delayed

Police searched the headquarters of the "Action Française"—The Royalist Party, the "Marching Wing" of which is known as "The King's Henchmen"—but M. Sarraut indicated that he was reluctant to order arrest of the leaders, for fear of rekindling the flames of rioting which flared two years ago.

The Premier confronted at the same time Socialist demands for stern action against Royalist leaders because of an attack yesterday on Léon Blum, veteran statesman and Socialist leader, the immediate cause of the Royalist dissolution decree.

The Socialists were powerful

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Sound economics underlie New England's
winter sports

On a crisp winter's morning in 1775 a servant of General Halimand, commander of British troops in Boston, scattered ashes on the icy surface of School Street. His determination to spoil the coasting drew a speedy and effective protest delivered by a committee of stout-hearted Latin School lads. General Gage, on learning of the affair, remarked, "It is impossible to beat the notion of Liberty out of the people, as it is rooted in 'em from their childhood."

New England today is asserting its rights to winter sports on an amazing scale. Over one hundred trails have been cleared on mountain and hillside for ski runners. Sled dog racing has once again come into its own. Snow trains on week-ends are transporting thousands of city dwellers to mountain slopes and frozen lakes for a healthful taste of winter. Country hotel proprietors, who used to put up the shutters on October first, are heaping four-foot logs in the fireplaces and extending old-time New England hospitality to winter guests.

And sound economics underlie it all. For New England's attractions as a vacation land are no longer limited to the summer season. The recreational business of this area has now reached the total volume of $500,000,000 a year. We congratulate the far-sighted interests who are carrying out this important development for New England's future prosperity.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Woman's Fancy Lightly Turns—To Hems and Seams

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Home Sewing on the Increase

Do You Know About Modern Aids to Better Work?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT THE pattern and dress-goods counters one learns that, more than ever before, women and girls are doing their own sewing. This is hardly to be wondered at when one considers how long sewing has been taught in the schools, and how natural it is to enjoy creating something one thinks is beautiful and still is of practical service.

Many women, however, would enjoy sewing more if they had new, time saving, or more certain ways of getting done details they have found laborious or uninteresting. It is with this fact in mind that the following practical ideas have been brought together. All will help at this time of the year when most women begin planning their spring wardrobes and the replenishment of household supplies.

Practically every paper pattern makes a certain allowance for seams, and straight seams have a great deal to do with the chic appearance of the garment. By using the gauge, one of the attachments that come with every sewing machine, seams of uniform width are always assured. This attachment has a straight raised edge that guides the edge of the goods as it goes under the needle and it may be attached to the base of the machine by a screw, as described in the book of instructions. Make the distance between the needle and the edge of the gauge the amount the pattern allows for seams, then when the edges of the material are pinned so the edges to be sewed together are even, merely stitching along on the machine makes the seam exactly the right width.

Re-enforcement

In sewing seams at the neck and armhole of a garment, especially if it is to be tried on, it is a good plan to stitch down about an inch in the usual manner, then slightly lifting the presser foot, run the stitching back to the beginning, and finish the seam as usual. This leaves a re-enforcement where stitches are most apt to pull out before the collar and sleeves are in place, and it will still hold even if the seams have to be trimmed out a little after the fitting.

Regulation of the tension on the sewing machine to speed the work is another great time saver. For instance, basting, in many cases, may be done as well on the machine as by hand, and much more quickly. For this, use a long stitch and a tension loose enough so the under thread may be pulled out easily after the final machine stitching. This long stitch and loose tension is also good for the big tuck under the hem of little girls' frocks; when the dress shrinks or is a bit outgrown, pull out the tuck thread and the gown is lengthened the width of the tuck.

On material that does not hold a crease, a combination of these devices is helpful in putting in a hem. After trimming the bottom of the garment, so it is even all the way around, run a loose machine thread of contrasting color around the lower edge as you did in making the seams of uniform width; this marks the distance to be turned down for the top of the hem. Now adjust the quilter bar so the distance between its guiding blade and the machine needle is the width desired for the hem. Run the same edge of the cloth through the machine again, this time so the quilter blade follows the preceding row of thread; this new line marks the bottom of the hem. Finish the hem in the usual way.

If the guide lines were made with long stitch and loose tension, one good pull on the under thread will bring them out in a jiffy and the material will show no marks. Material on which perforations show easily may be marked in the way just described, though the needle need not be threaded.

On material that creases well, the tucker may be used to mark a hem of uniform width if it is not too deep. Make the distance at the right of the needle, between the needle and the tuck guide, the width wanted to turn down at the top of the hem; and the distance at the left, from the needle to the part of the attachment that creases the material for the next tuck, the width the hem is to be turned back. Now run the cloth through, right side down, then the crease is easily turned back for the bottom of the hem, and the needle stitching shows where the hem is to be turned in at the top.

Invisible Hem

For making a very small, invisible hem, as in hemming table linen by hand, the narrowest hemmer is a great help. With no thread in the machine needle, and the machine adjusted for a small stitch, run the straight raw edge of the linen evenly through the hemmer. This folds the material uniformly and leaves a row of perforations close together along the folded edge, and a corresponding row on the material under the folded hem. By folding the goods back along this row on the under side, and sewing through corresponding perforations with fine thread, one can quickly make stitching that is regularly spaced and does not show through from the right side of the linen.

When lace is to be sewed on by hand, or a crocheted edge applied, as on a collar or cuffs, a line of stitching that will come at the exact edge of the goods is a big help in getting an even hem and in applying the lace invisibly. For this, with the machine needle threaded and the stitch of suitable length, using the gauge, run the edge of the collar through the machine. For the top of the hem, fold the edge back to the stitching. Next, fold back along the stitching, and sew in the hem as usual. Thus the first row of stitching becomes an invisble base along the edge of the hem, to which lace may be joined, or it may be used as the first row in adding a crocheted lace.

BERTHA STREETER

A. Chauncy, London

The Evolution of Your Felt Hat

(1) Hoods straight from Vienna. They are large and shapeless at this stage. (2) The hat is placed on the block and stretched to give width and play to the brim. (3) Hat blocks for the round and square crown. Each model has its own block. (4) The brim is cut from the crown. (5) By means of repeated damping and pressing, the crown is shrunk to the size and shape of the block. (6) The brim, too, is stretched, damped and pressed. (7) The customer at a fitting. Here the brim is being narrowed. One false snip and the hat is ruined, but skilled fingers do not make mistakes. (8) The trimming is applied before the customer's appraising eye.

Tasty Toast

Crisp and Hot—With Different Flavors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TOAST has become a regular breakfast bread in thousands of homes, restaurants, and hotels throughout the United States in spite of the child's definition of it as plain bread that has been burned and scraped, and in spite of the protest of such men as the farmer visiting his daughter in the city who, having been accustomed to hot biscuits or muffins with his breakfast followed by waffles or pancakes and perhaps a generous piece of gingerbread on the side, looked askance at two small thin pieces of toast served to him. Toast may also appear at luncheon, dinner and afternoon tea and is particularly relished for midnight snacks—and yet one of the most popular of modern cookbooks devotes but four lines to this subject. Perhaps it is no great wonder that the little child had a poor opinion of toast.

Many styles of electric toasters on the market today make it feasible for the housewife or hostess to prepare toast at the table. A tray placed at the left of the "toast mistress" holding the electric device, a plate of sliced bread or muffins, a knife and a dish of soft butter enable her to serve hot delectable toast, as desired and when desired by those breakfasting. Butter in a covered dish left in a warm place over night instead of the refrigerator is easily spread and greatly facilitates the making of buttered toast. For a large family toast is usually prepared in the oven by placing it under the flame in the broiler and is brought to the table after the family has assembled. Variations in the toast for breakfast sharpen interest in the early morning meal and start the family off to work, school, or play with renewed zest. Many kinds of bread lend themselves to making delectable toast. Whole wheat, graham, and rye offer a change from the usual white bread and children delight in toast made from raisin or date bread. English muffins, leftover biscuits, or rolls and even corn muffins and sticks are delicious when toasted. The farmer mentioned above would heartily commend the housewife who makes extra muffins or corn sticks for dinner in order to have leftovers to toast for breakfast.

A Few Favorites

Poppy seed toast is a favorite in one home, and is made in the oven. Bread is buttered generously with soft butter and sprinkled with poppy seed, cut in triangles and toasted on one side only. Caraway seed may be used also. When rolls are toasted whole they may be brushed with white of egg before being sprinkled with poppy seed in order that the seeds may adhere to the surface.

Cinnamon toast is an old favorite and is made by creaming two tablespoons of sugar with one of butter, spreading it generously on bread, sprinkling with cinnamon (or any other preferred flavoring) and toasting in the oven.

Cheese toast goes well with eggs and may be made by laying strips of cheese criss-cross upon buttered bread or sprinkling the bread with grated cheese before toasting in the oven.

Caramel toast made by spreading toast with caramelized sugar, and colored toast made by sprinkling colored sugar upon buttered bread before toasting are delicious for a child's tea party.

Old Standby

Milk toast is a favorite in many homes where there are small children or elderly folk and is made in various ways. For tiny children the toast is placed in a bowl after being spread with butter and a sprinkling of salt and sugar and hot milk or cream poured over it. Little folk possessing small sugar bowls and creamers delight is preparing their milk toast at the table in the way that it is served on diners by pouring their hot milk from individual pitchers. The seasoning and butter may be put into the milk to facilitate the child's serving himself.

French toast is often reserved for special occasions. Bread for this is usually cut slightly thicker than for ordinary toast; it is then dipped in a mixture made of two beaten eggs, half a cup of milk and one fourth teaspoon salt and is fried in butter on a hot griddle. It is then rolled in sugar and served with jelly, cooked fruit or preserves.

All creamed dishes for luncheons when accompanied by triangles of dry toast are not only made more palatable by the addition of crunchy titbits, but actually serve more portions. An accompaniment for creamed fish that makes the dish more substantial, is made by buttering rounds of toast, topping them with salted slices of tomato and a grating of cheese and retoasting them in the oven.

Triangles or Rounds

Fricasseed chicken with cream gravy served on a platter and surrounded by triangles or rounds of toast dotted with tiny bits of tart jelly and garnished with parsley makes a dinner dish for company that will be especially appreciated by the man of the house for the ease with which it may be served. Even hash which is distinctly a "family affair" may take on a note of elegance if surrounded by triangles of toast decorated with strips of pimiento, or rounds of toast upon which are placed a slice of hard cooked egg. Plain rounds of dry toast lapped one upon the other to make a scalloped edge for a platter make the dish more attractive. Leftover biscuit toasted and served in this way make a delectable accompaniment for hash, steaks, stews and creamed dishes.

Croutons, or bits of bread, which may be toasted or sautéed for cream soups will have added interest if cut in odd shapes. A hostess serving a tray for guests to make their own canapes furnished crackers, triangles of brown bread, large potato chips, and rounds of thin toast upon which to spread the assortment of pastes and found that the diners preferred the toast.

Toast, even though it may not take the place of the hot breads enjoyed by many, may be found to have a delectability of its own, and, when varied from day to day, will be greatly enjoyed by family and guests.

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

A Seat Maker Works for a Princess

At the Almost Lost Craft of Hand-Woven Split Willow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

A CHAIR has been made for a royal child, the Princess Elizabeth, from the beeches that grow on the tops and slopes of the Chilterns, that pleasant range of hills just north of London, where today the Prime Minister has his country place of Chequers, where centuries ago John Hampden lived and fought for English liberty, where bluebells seem to bring the sky down to the earth in spring and where, in autumn, the fallen beech leaves glow like fire.

From the time that chairs, really stools with backs, became common, the people of the Chilterns were kept busy, for beech wood has a texture which makes it easy to turn. There were no factories but each cottage made a few chairs, the men doing the turning with a very ancient and simple device, and the women weaving the seats of rushes, split willow, and later of imported cane. Today the making of split willow seats is an almost lost craft. As the years passed small masters employed a few neighbors but now nearly all the work is done in factories.

When it was decided that the Princess was to have a chair it was distinguished, not by precious metals and jewels but by something perhaps better, the skilled work of the last person who knows how to make seats of split willow, Mrs. Broadway of Stokenchurch, in Buckinghamshire.

After we had done much knocking on the door of her small, red-brick house she appeared. She was a short woman, capable, unsmiling but not unfriendly.

"Good morning. I'm told you are the only person in England now who can make seats of split willow."

She threw back her short gray hair. She had become proud. She smiled a welcome. "That's true," she said. "Come in." And she led the way across a tiny hall to a living-room where ironing hung on a horse by a gas fire, a row of blossoming plants stood by the window in the uncertain pale winter light and on the table and floor lay paper flowers, yellow daffodils and red roses, that had been blown over by the wind.

The room was untidy, she said, because she'd rather work in the small family factory and make seats while others did the housework and the daily helper had not yet arrived. Her mother, she remembered, had been the same although she had had 11 children. The ability to handle rush and cane had been learned from her. In those days the rushes came from the salt marshes along the east coast of England and were treated in the village. Later they were sent abroad to be made soft and pliable, but nowadays nearly all the rushes were bought in Holland and France. She was sad that all healthy-looking English rushes were useless, still sadder that no one knew why.

Much "Looked Up To"

Her grandmother, too, had worked in the same business and was much "looked up to" by the workpeople, who always insisted on being paid by her. If on a Friday, which was then pay day, she had to go to High Wycombe to sell chairs or lay in stores to be salted for the winter, the workers would say, "Us'll wait for money till Missus come back."

Her great-grandmother, born about 1720, also made seats and helped in the business. In her days canes came from "foreign parts" to Liverpool and were brought by pack horse to her house, where they were split and the center thrown away. "Chinese influence, they say, brought cane seats and I hope the Chinese Exhibition will bring them back again," Mrs. Broadway said. Her great-grandmother had been famous for inventing new designs. Unfortunately furniture beetles have destroyed much of the good work of the eighteenth century but perhaps modern chemicals can be used to make the cane resistant to such attacks. Certainly Mrs. Broadway hoped the seat she had made for Princess Elizabeth, with willows grown in England, would last for centuries.

Their Men Folk Knew

This woman of the people was as proud of her family as anyone who belonged to a royal or artistocratic line. "The women of my family," she said, "have always liked to be in business and did well. The men of my family were ahead of their times for they knew women could have clever brains and fingers. In grandfather's time we used to send chairs to Yorkshire on little wagons drawn by dogs. One wagon went each week. Relays of dogs had to be used, but how many dogs they kept or what kind I don't know."

It was Mrs. Broadway's interest in old things that led to the Princess's willow seat. She had heard that there was only one old man left who knew how to make seats from split willows and she was determined to learn. She found the old man sitting by his fire and begged him to teach her. He refused, not once but many times. Mrs. Broadway was not daunted and at last she persuaded him to stay at her house, where, every day and all day, she worked with him.

New Design

Mrs. Broadway went up to the attic to bring down some of the chairs she had made.

"This is the new design I made for the Princess," she said. "It took days to work out. I used to think of it when I woke at night. Some people are content to go on the same forever, but our family has never been like that." She did not speak boastfully, merely as if her work were satisfying and she was playing her part, not only as an individual, but as one of many generations that had served and made England.

Together we bent over the willow that was of a rich creamy color. She led my finger along the silky threads that I might feel the pieces wandering above and below each other, in the type of design made thousands of years before by the Celts.

She had enjoyed every minute of her work for the Princess' seat. Life had taught Mrs. Broadway the warm friendliness of baskets and seats she had made herself: they were almost like relations, all good and bad in parts, but near and familiar and comfortable. She got up suddenly and returned with some long strands of split willow dyed brown.

"This," she said, "is what is left over from the letter E that I wove in the middle of the seat. It stood out fine from the natural colored strands."

O. A. M. H.

Accompaniments

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IT IS kind of you to remember the accompanist," said a pianist who had been thanked for the very fine way in which she had played for a soloist.

"But," the singer reminded her, "it is the accompanist who makes or mars the song. You are successful because you so completely fold the accompaniment into my song that I am carried along by it without being in the least conscious of it."

It seemed to me, as I thought about it, that we are continually carried along by the music of unrealized accompaniments. I began to wonder if the kind of song with which we are trying to express the rhythm of our lives does not somehow decide the accompaniments to which we listen. One afternoon a few friends and I discussed the idea. Here are some of the accompaniments which they mentioned:

One woman who is noted for the systematic manner in which she conducts the affairs of her home said, "There is nothing I so love to hear as the sound of a whetstone on a scythe. It is so full of determination and assurance. I always whet my scythe, metaphorically, and get after the weeds of dust and disorder, when I hear my neighbor preparing his scythe for the day's work."

We all laughed heartily at that, and agreed that it was understandable that this energetic woman should select that sound as her accompaniment, while her neighbor, who is more leisurely and placid in her manner of living, never thought of the whetting of a scythe as a sound at all. What she most liked was the hum of a sawmill not far from her home.

"I have learned," she said, "to distinguish between the sounds which the saw makes as it cuts different woods. There is a shrill scream, almost of defiance, when the saw makes its way through a maple log. Oak causes the boldest sound of all. But I like best the soft, unhindered hum of the saw when it moves smoothly through whitewood, which, according to Oliver Wendell Holmes, 'cuts like cheese, but lasts like iron.' The sawmill never tires me. It is always busy but never hurried."

Next a woman who lives in "Iowa—That's Where the Tall Corn Grows," said, "You don't really know how restful and soothing an entirely extraneous sound may be until you have heard the wind rustling through a field of dried corn stocks. It always sings to me of home fires, of plenty and contentment and love."

A little girl came in just then and we asked her if there were any sounds which she particularly liked. "Oh, yes," she said, after a moment's pause, "I like our teakettle when it sings, 'cause it means supper's most ready. And I like the sound of sled runners on dry snow, 'cause it means I can go coasting. But," a bit hesitatingly, "I like best of all the creak of our stairs, 'cause it means Mummy is coming up to tuck me in and kiss me good night."

Perhaps the child had summed up for us the significance of our choice of accompaniments, with her words, "'cause it means." We select the sounds which, as the singer said, fold themselves into our lives and carry us along without our being in the least conscious of their helpfulness.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Wax Figures Showing Peasant Dress

Black silk "plissé" never goes out of fashion among the peasants of Amager, an island connected by bridge to Copenhagen, and given to a colony of Dutch peasants in the sixteenth century. In the Amager Museum and the Danish National Museum, wax figures in festival dress are exhibited, the skirts being "plissé," while the bodices are heavily decorated with hand embroideries and silver or gold thread. The heavy silver ornament with the woman's initials is also typical of the Amager peasant, and is often used as a clasp to the dress or as a brooch.

GARDENING

Native American Flowers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS WE walk about our gardens, large or small, we are greeted by nods and smiles from a large group of cosmopolitans from all parts of the world. Here we find a charming friend from Mexico, a bit further on a beautiful immigrant from Japan and hobnobbing with her is one which claims Africa as a homeland. They have become good American citizens and settled down to a most happy existence in our gardens. They are the flowers which have been brought to us from all parts of the world.

We, in America, however, might have gardens without bringing into them any of the plants from foreign ports. America is the homeland of many choice flower treasures and many of these natives have been developed by hybridization from modest wildlings to large, showy garden subjects.

Perhaps the phlox is the most outstanding example of a native American plant and the improvement which may be made through breeding and selection. This plant was appreciated in Europe long before America recognized its charm or its possibilities. Perhaps the early Americans were too busy shaping the new nation to pay much attention to its blossoms; but naturalists of the Old World turned eagerly to the new country, both for flowering plants and plants of commercial value. The wild lavender phlox paniculata from Pennsylvania and phlox maculata, a near relative from the Great Lakes region were sent to Europe long ago and are undoubtedly the parents of our perennial garden phloxes of today. Phlox Drummondi, the brilliantly colored annual phlox, was discovered in Texas by a Mr. Drummond, who sent seeds of the plant to Scotland where they were planted and developed.

California Poppy

Another interesting American plant is the state flower of California, the California poppy or Eschscholzia. On board a Russian vessel which sailed around the world in 1820 were two men, Johann Friedrich Eschscholtz, a noted Russian naturalist, and Adelbert von Chamisso, a botanist, whose birthplace was France, but who had been driven to Germany by the French Revolution. The Russian vessel sailed along the California coast and Chamisso went ashore at some small port. He returned to the vessel carrying a great sheaf of golden yellow flowers which he showed to Dr. Eschscholtz saying "Here is a splendid flower, new to science, and I am going to name it for you."

Another state flower, that of Montana, is also an American native. It was named Lewisa, in honor of Captain Lewis of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, but is also known as bitter root. Various species and hybrids of this flower are becoming popular in our gardens.

America has given us many fine native lilies, prominent among them Lilium Humboldti; L. pardalinum, commonly called the leopard lily; the American Turk's-cap, L. superbum of eastern North America and L. Washingtonianum of the mountainous regions of California and Oregon.

Mariposa Lily

The Calochortus or Mariposa lily is one of the most beautiful of our western wild flowers and is a lovely garden subject in the garden which can provide the proper soil and climatic conditions.

Camassis is a bulbous plant of western states and some of its species are very beautiful. It had its practical uses too when the Indians used the bulbs of one species, which they called quamash, as a staple food.

A bulbous plant found in some of our warmer states as Texas, Florida, Alabama, etc., is the fairy lily, Zephyranthes.

Other natives which have become garden subjects include the gaillardia or blanket flower, godetia, the annual which blooms so freely in poor soil, the coreopsis or tickseed with its golden yellow flowers, the monardas, which are also known as oswego-tea, horse-mint, bee-balm and bergamot, the physostegia or false dragonhead, liatris, sometimes called blazing star, Kansas gay feather or button snakeroot.

Several American natives are also found in Mexico, among them the militant yucca, the heuchera and the houstonias.

Adding to Beauty of World

Of many other plants a large number of species are found in America. The hardy asters or Michaelmas daisies are found in various temperate zones, but the greater number of the species are found in temperate North America. Other plants, of which a large number of species are found in America, include the lupines, pentstemons, antirrhinums and aquilegias, as well as various shrubs, such as dogwoods and honeysuckles. We think of solidago or goldenrod as largely American, but it also has many species in Europe and northern Asia.

We owe a great debt of gratitude to the plant hunters who have gone into all parts of the world and brought back treasures for our gardens and also to the men and women who have put much effort into improving existing varieties of various species. Often their reward has been little more than their own satisfaction in work well done and the inner knowledge that they were helping to add something of beauty to the world.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

A Time Saver

I remove hamburger or fresh sausage from the wrapper by running very hot water over the outside of the paper. If the regular meat paper has been used in wrapping the paper, it will come off clean.

Grated Cheese

Cheese which is to be used for grating should be allowed to dry. I unwrap and leave it in a cold dry place for a few hours. It grates easier and mixes with other ingredients more smoothly.

(Mrs.) N. R. S., New Jersey.

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Frank Urges Middle Course In Adaptation to New Times

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 14—Lincoln today would have trod the same sane, intelligent middle ground between extreme reaction and extreme radicalism that he did in administering the equally controversial affairs of his time, Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, declared in a nationwide radio address Feb. 12.

Lincoln met the test of bringing the forces of tradition and the forces of change into a sound working relationship, Dr. Frank, who has been mentioned as a possible Republican presidential nominee, pointed out.

This attitude was "brilliantly stated," Dr. Frank said in the following sentences from his address to the Congress on Dec. 1, 1862:

Quotes from Lincoln

"The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

"I do not mean to say that we are bound to follow implicitly in whatever our fathers did. To do so would be to discard all the lights of current experience, to reject all progress, all improvement. What I do say is that if we would supplant the opinions and policy of our fathers in any case, we should do so upon evidence so conclusive and argument so clear, that even their great authority fairly considered and weighed cannot stand."

What He Would Say Today

If Lincoln could speak today to the leadership of the party, Dr. Frank said, he would say that "the greatest moral responsibility now resting upon the Republican Party, as the party of the opposition, is to see to it that the last living adult American understands the double danger of extreme reaction and extreme radicalism."

Dr. Frank was once briefly associated with the New Deal in an advisory capacity but quickly broke off. His ideas on economic and political issues though unchanged, have at various times been considered too "radical" for conservative Republicans and at others too critical of the alleged progressive policies of the New Deal Administration. His speech last night established him more firmly than ever on that same middle ground which he said Lincoln preferred.

Would Not Promise the Moon

He said he thought that Lincoln would today plead with his party to flee from the growing political tendency to promise the moon to millions for a handful of votes, and would urge a platform so completely grounded in the principles of democratic self-government that no slightest power could fall across its policies.

He insisted that "there is nothing criminal about suggesting change in national policies, if only such change is brought fully into the sunlight where its soundness or unsoundness can be honestly examined and openly judged."

Urges Honesty of Purpose

Calling upon party leaders to express the "candor and sportsmanship" which characterized Lincoln's campaigning, Dr. Frank suggested that complete honesty "will rid the situation of any suspicion that permanent alterations of the national tradition are seeking to board the ship of state as stowaways in the disguise of emergency measures."

"If complete candor is practiced," he said, "a new and intense centralization of power in the Federal Government will be one of the root issues from which many other issues will stem. The President is clearly on the side of greater centralization of authority in Washington.

Record Tells the Story

"I say this not in terms of anything he has said or may say or may fail to say, but in the clear light of the content of the legislation of the last three years. If the legislation of the last three years can be taken as a measure of purpose, the President is restive under a system of checks and balances he has sought to move in the direction of a kind of government not fully provided by the Constitution."

Honest opposers of this belief in greater centralization of power, he held, need not interpret this as a personal thirst for Fascist power or a subtle plot to "bootleg Communism into the country."

Sincere, Even if Mistaken

It should rather be accepted, he urged, as a sincerely arrived at, even if to many a dangerously mistaken point of view.

The vast middle class of Americans are really the "forgotten men" of the time, he declared. The "very poor," he held, have been the victims of a subsidization that is "fast becoming a national tradition"; but simple mathematical calculation," he added, "is enough to indicate that even the most drastic taxation of the very rich cannot begin to make a dent in this subsidization."

Heat Wave Missing As Elements Pour Out Variety of Weather

By the Associated Press

Virtually every form of atmospheric and climatic disturbance except a heat wave was experienced in some part of the northern hemisphere today.

The elements dealt out wind storms on land and sea, dust storms in the Southwest, snow, hail, sleet and rain storms in various parts of the United States, earthquakes in Montana, fires fanned by winds, hampered transportation, and threatened floods.

A Hollywood, Calif., movie company was isolated high in the Sierras.

Montana reported a "moderate" earthquake in the western part of the State.

Dust storms struck parts of Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and Kansas. Cold winds dropped temperatures from 50 degrees to zero. Visibility in places was limited to 50 feet.

Estimates of fatalities for the last 48 hours neared 250, including at least 35 in the United States, 100 in Bulgarian blizzards, 40 in Italy, 28 in Great Britain and an unestimated number in coast storms in European waters.

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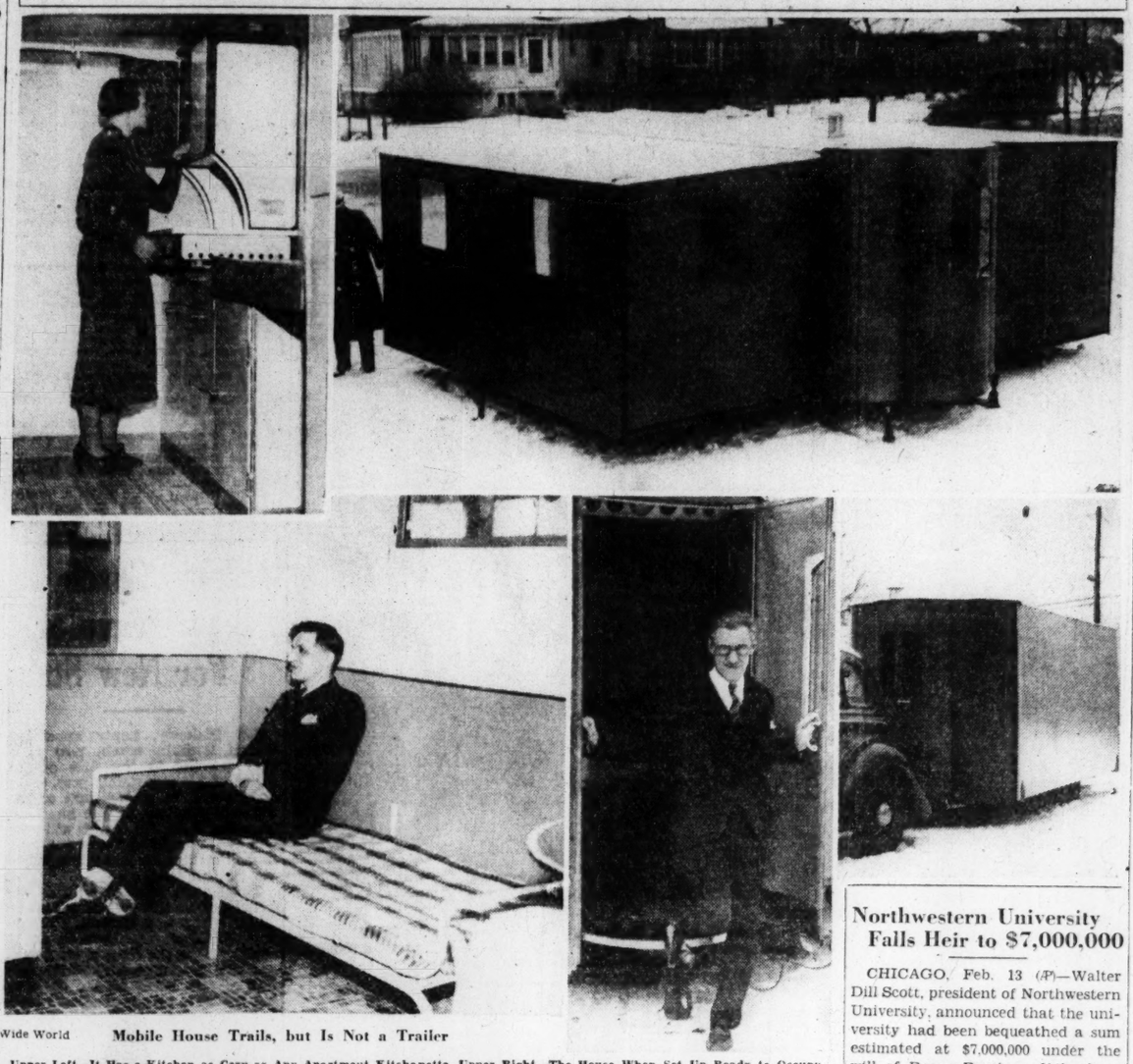

Wide World

Mobile House Trails, but Is Not a Trailer

Upper Left—It Has a Kitchen as Cozy as Any Apartment Kitchenette. Upper Right—The House When Set Up Ready to Occupy. Lower Left—Comfort and Ease Wherever One May Be. Lower Center—William B. Stout, Designer of the "Home on Wheels." Lower Right—All Folded Up and Ready to Go

[Story on Page 1]

Bitter Attacks on President Feature of Spanish Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Feb. 14—While the republican form of government in Spain might come through the elections next Monday with new vigor, the President of Spain is admittedly in a precarious position.

Although the decree dissolving the Cortes had been expected, owing to the legislative deadlock in the Parliament, considerable uneasiness followed the actual promulgation of that decree.

As central figure now well in the spotlight, President Alcala Zamora—hitherto rather a butt for private gibes than an object of open criticism—has become the object of attacks as bitter as those preceding the flight of ex-King Alfonso. Indeed, the situation in Spain today is in many respects similar to what it was early in 1931.

Roman Catholics Up in Arms

Having lost the sympathy and support of the Lefts by his action which led to the October rebellion, Señor Zamora has now burnt his boats as to the Rights. Whichever side wins at the elections of February 16, his resignation may be called for. Indeed, his summary ejection from the Presidency seems certain if José Maria Gil Robles and his followers obtain a majority.

According to official figures, there are some 10,000 families in Spain whose united possessions cover one half of the surveyed surface of the land. There are 70,000 families owning fair-sized estates. Then come 1,700,000 who eke a hand-to-mouth existence as owners of a few acres, 1,000,000 small tenant farmers and 2,000,000 farm hands. Now, the C. E. D. A., or Roman Catholic Party, has gathered up in its fold the first category, and is willing to represent at the elections also the interest of the 70,000 smaller estate holders. Only a very small percentage of the remainder of the land population has any connection with the C. E. D. A., nor indeed with the Agrarians. These being openly "Republican" cater for a diminishing number of well-to-do farmers hostile to restoration of the throne.

Puzzle

Now that the Republic is once more plunged into elections—after nearly 100 ministers have tried their hand at governing—the man in the street is faced with puzzles which would bewilder a genius at solving knotty problems.

How and for whom is he to vote? The government in power, which will control the elections—and, which, its opponents contend, will juggle with the votes and figures—represents no party, no shade of opinion, except in that it is known to be anti-Roman Catholic. It is not yet known on the side of which party it will throw its weight, though its tendencies are believed to be leftward.

The Right's main objective is negative with its "antirevolutionary" front, yet hostile to the President, at heart if not openly anti-Republican, waiting to see which way the wind will blow. This front is hybrid for it includes avowed Monarchists even in their extreme form, the Traditionalists. After the elections, each will separate and go its own way.

Also Negative

The Socialist plan is equally negative in that it is not to govern, but to support the party which will undertake to carry through a minimum Socialist program. This Manuel Azaña, leader of the Left Republican Party, Martinez Barrios, leader of the Radical Democratic Party, and Sanchez Roman, leader of the National Republican Party, promise to do as a "left center," but, as it is well known that each is seeking independence from temporary collaborators, once again—what is the voter to do? The only leader with a clear-cut idea and with an appeal, however slender, to the masses is Francisco Largo Caballero, Spain's Lenin, who calls simply for "revolution."

When discussing the position with a prominent Madrid citizen, a Grandee of Spain, yet liberal in ideas and a thoughtful Socialist, the Monitor correspondent gleaned that the issue at stake at the next elections cannot fail to be: restoration of the Monarchy or Marxism.

"Church vs. Anarchy"

Men of liberal ideas, he declared, dare not vote for the "left" for fear of placing Spain definitely under the heel of Moscow. Therefore they might prefer the lesser of two evils and, with distress in their hearts, vote once more for the Church Party. From now on, he added, the Republic is fighting for its life between church and anarchy.

Millions of Spaniards, at heart democrats and republicans, would welcome any kind of government, be it even a dictatorship, to end the state of affairs which has now been reigning for over three years. With the re-establishment of constitutional guarantees and the abolition of the censorship, freedom of expression, so long suspended, may, however, help to clarify the position.

Monterrey Peace Announced

MONTERREY, Nuevo Leon, Mex., Feb. 14 (AP)—President Cárdenas announced satisfactory settlement of Monterrey labor difficulties Feb. 12. He came here after employers' charges of a Communist plot to foment a general strike had resulted in an anti-Communist protest parade in which more than 50,000 persons participated. Workers in a glass factory were on strike at the time.

Mexican Senators Sent Home to Talk For Labor Policy

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 14 (AP)—The permanent congressional commission, charging former President Calles with causing labor disturbances, decided yesterday to send federal senators and deputies to their home states to explain the labor policies of President Cárdenas.

Senator Pedro Torres Ortiz, addressing the permanent commission, declared recent disorders in Monterrey and Tampico were the result of "the insolent attitude and antipatriotic activities of Calles and his gang."

He asserted that the former President and his followers were using sections of a foreign press to "accuse President Cárdenas of Communistic activities." This he branded as false, "since our Government is Socialistic."

Calles, one-time strong man of Mexico who lost his political power last June after opposing Cárdenas's policies, has declared in recent statements that "a state of anarchy exists in Mexico."

The Permanent Commission, after voting unanimously its support of Cárdenas's policies, called a special session of Congress to begin Saturday, at which the federal labor law will be revised to make payment of salaries for a seven-day week compulsory.

Cardenas Offers To Run Industries

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 14 (AP)—A statement by President Cárdenas that business men who feel themselves wearied by the social struggle "can hand over their industries to the workers of the Government," was reported by the Government newspaper El Nacional.

President Cárdenas warned the employer class against provoking political agitation, asserting that "this would bring an armed struggle."

Northwestern University Falls Heir to $7,000,000

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (AP)—Walter Dill Scott, president of Northwestern University, announced that the university had been bequeathed a sum estimated at $7,000,000 under the will of Roger Deering of the harvester family. Dr. Scott said the gift was for the school's general endowment fund.

Mr. Deering was a grandson of William Deering, whose implement-making firm bearing the family name, became a major unit of the International Harvester Company.

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Programs of this station are supported by public-spirited contributors and, in part, by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. No advertising time is sold over WIXAL and the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation is nonprofit in character.

It is hoped that as this important work becomes better known, many individuals and groups sharing similar ideals will desire to participate in the Foundation's further growth and support.

All gifts to the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, a nonprofit corporation, are considered tax deductible in the U. S. A. (Sect. 23 of Revenue Act, 1934.)

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of particular interest to Monitor readers

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Feb. 16, 6:30 P. M. (E. S. T.) W. P. McKenzie
Feb. 23, 7 P. M. (E. S. T.) Goodwill Broadcast to Mexico
Dial 11.79 Mc.
Sundays During February, 3:30 to 4 P. M. (E. S. T.) Goodwill broadcasts to Great Britain under direction Prof. Lloyd James, consultant of British Broadcasting Co., now visiting WIXAL

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Weekdays during February, 5:30 to 6 P. M. (E. S. T.) 11.79 Mc.
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World Wide Broadcasting Foundation

University Club, Boston, U. S. A.

H-Y Hockey Series Starts Tomorrow—U. S. Sets Bobsled Record—Redskins Active

United States Bobsleighers Return to Form

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, Ger., Feb. 14 (AP)—America's dashing bobsleighers returned to record-breaking form today and gained the lead at the halfway mark of the Olympic two-mar competition as Ivar Ballangrud, world speed skating king, carried Norway back to the top of the unofficial team standings.

Ivan Brown and Alan Washbond of Keene Valley, N. Y., gained a clear lead over the field after the first two heats of the four-heat bobsledding competition had been completed to the tune of one new course record after another.

Lead by Three Seconds

The day's ultimate new standard of 1m. 20.31s. for the 1600-meter Olympic chute was credited to the Swiss pilot, Fritz Feierabend, but Brown and Washbond, breaking the old mark in each heat, led in elapsed time by more than three seconds. The second American duo of Gilbert Colgate Jr. of New York and Dick Lawrence fo Branchville, N. J., also smashed the old record twice, but had to be content with third place, behind Feierabend.

Final Heats Tomorrow

The final two heats of the championship will be run off tomorrow.

Ballangrud gave another convincing demonstration of his speed skating mastery in capturing the 10,000 meters crown in 17m., 24.3s., time that clipped 31.9s. of the old Olympic record. Eddie Schroeder of Chicago, the leading American entrant, also was clocked in time that bettered the old record but he could finish no better than eighth in the crack field.

Ballangrud's first place—giving Norway a clean sweep of all four speed skating titles—plus a fourth place for Charles Mathisen in the same event enabled Norway to gain the lead in the team standings with 118 points against 107 for Germany. The United States remained in sixth place with 15½.

Italy Wins Ski Race

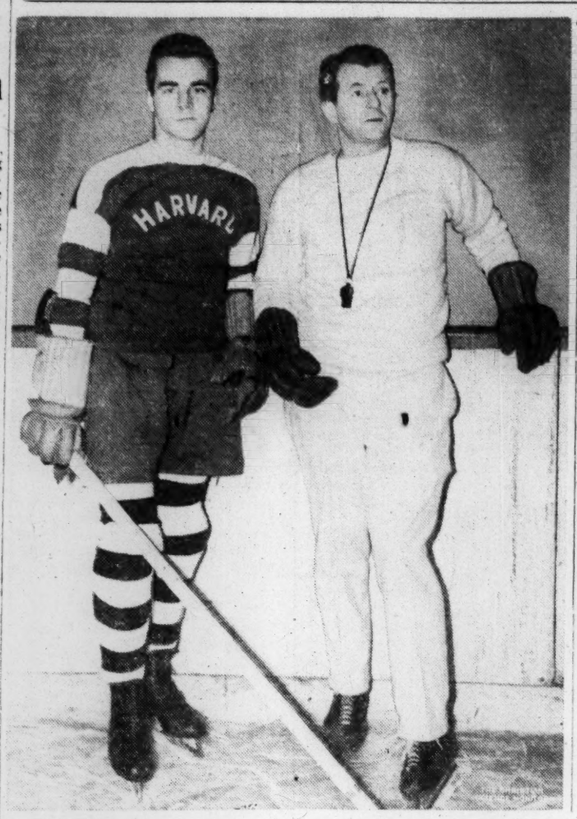
Italy won the military ski patrol race of the IVth Olympic Games today.

The race, a 25-kilometer ski run and shooting exhibition for four men—an officer, an under-officer and two enlisted men—was a demonstration and did not figure in the Olympic scoring.

Italy's team covered the course in 2h. 28m. 35s. Behind the Italians finished Finland in 2:28:49; Sweden in 2:35:24; Austria in 2:36:24, and France in 2:40:56.

Upon completion of the ski race, the competitors shot at small balloons at a distance of 150 meters. Fifteen rounds of ammunition were allowed and for each balloon not brought down with this amount, a penalty of three minutes was added to the racing time.

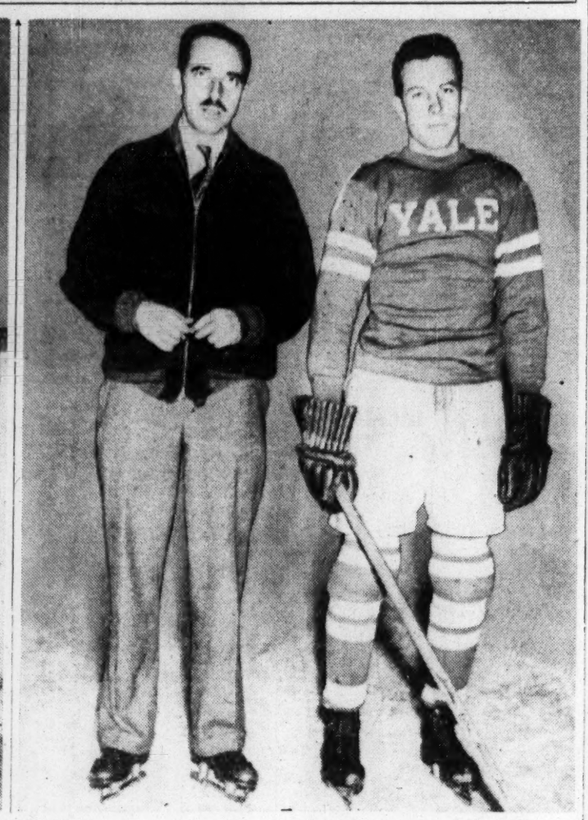
Final Instructions From Coach to Captain



By a Staff Photographer

Capt. Fred Moseley (Left) and Coach Joe Stubbs

Not Much Time for Secrets on How to Beat Yale Now, Since the Annual Series Starts at the Garden Tomorrow Night, but Fred and Joe Are Discussing Ways and Means



Wide World

Coach Holcomb York (Left) and Capt. Charles Mills

Eli Captain Listens to Advice From York on Best Plan to Capture Third Series in Succession From Traditional Harvard Rivals

Sporting Around the Hub

Quinn Writes Encouraging Letter to Rabbit

PRESIDENT BOB QUINN of the Boston Bees has written a long letter of encouragement to Rabbit Maranville in which he made several helpful suggestions to the popular little veteran who is about to embark upon a minor league managerial career with the Elmira Club of the New York-Pennsylvania League. "I hope Rabbit will understand," said Quinn, "that the points I brought out in the letter are merely suggestions. For instance, I urged him to string along as much as possible with young players, because they will hustle for him. However, I also suggested that he would do well to have two or three veterans scattered around in his lineup to steady the youngsters. I think that any ball club with a smart catcher, a pair of veterans at second base and shortstop, a seasoned center fielder, with the remaining positions filled by youngsters, will make plenty of trouble in any league.

"Maranville may find the managerial road at Elmira rough in spots, but as he eventually hopes to gain a berth in the majors, this experience in the N. Y.-P. League should be a great background. Unless a manager has started in the minors, he doesn't know the trade from beginning to end.

"Rabbit had a long and varied career in the National League. He has had to fight his way around. In the minors he must hurdle many obstacles but I believe that eventually he will climb back into the majors."

Staff Photo

Bob Quinn

* * *

Marcum a Holdout

Eddie Collins wasn't the most pleased person in the world when he learned that Johnny Marcum, pitcher acquired from the Athletics, informed the press that he has joined the holdout ranks. Marcum quoted salary figures that, according to Collins, were exaggerated. It is apparent that the Red Sox have made their first and last offer to the big right-hander.

* * *

Foxx Heads South

Jimmy Foxx, who will be the big punch of the Red Sox this year, has sailed for Miami on the S.S. Fairfax. Jimmy will spend about two weeks at a baseball school in Miami before reporting to the Sox at Sarasota.

* * *

Husky Six Meets Bowdoin

Northeastern's varsity hockey team closes its season tonight against Bowdoin at the Boston Arena. The Huskies have experienced a disappointing season, having won only two games, but a victory over the State-of-Mainers would help. Captain Kussmaul, Lincoln Fraser, Johnny Shea, Bill Wenzlow and Andy Abbott will be playing their final college game with the husky outfit. Bowdoin defeated the Red and Black six, 8 to 4, early in the season.

* * *

B. C. Nine Reports

Believe or not, the local college baseball season actually begins today. The Boston College varsity reports for indoor practice this afternoon. It is the earliest reporting date in the history of B. C. baseball. Later, the team will make a southern trip for the first time since 1931.

* * *

Hoop Doubleheader

On the plan of the successful college basketball games in New York, the Kiwanis Club of Boston has arranged a benefit doubleheader game at the Boston Arena for Feb. 21 with Northeastern opposing Rhode Island and Boston University meeting New Hampshire. If the games attract spectators more may be held later.

* * *

Here and There

Coach Wes Fesler, Manager Harold Jahn, and 10 members of the Harvard basketball team leave Cambridge this afternoon for Princeton where they will meet the Tiger quintet tomorrow evening in an Eastern Intercollegiate League game . . . The Crimson wrestlers will also make the trip to Princeton for an afternoon match . . . Varsity and freshman swimming meets, a varsity boxing match and a freshman fencing meet are scheduled for Harvard athletes tomorrow afternoon at the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge . . . Fred Bogardus will meet W. V. Schell tonight at the University Club to decide the Greater Boston class B badminton championship . . . Tom Daly and Johnny Orlando of the Red Sox picked a great day to leave for Florida . . . Arthur Cochran's Tufts basketball five meets Boston University tonight at Cousens gym in Medford.

Ed Caraway Resigns Lehigh Coaching Post

BETHLEHEM, Penna., Feb. 14 (AP)—Ed Caraway, former Purdue football star, resigned yesterday as head coach at Lehigh University to take over the head coaching post at Massachusetts State. He announced his resignation after completing negotiations with the New England college for what was reported to be a three-year contract.

At Massachusetts State, he succeeds Melvin Taube, also a one-time Purdue athlete, who returns to his alma mater as assistant backfield coach under Noble Kizer.

In leaving Lehigh he breaks a long-standing association with Glen Harmeson, the Engineers' head coach and ex-Purdue performer. They were undergraduates together, playing on the same athletic teams. When Harmeson graduated, he became Purdue freshman coach, and Caraway was his assistant.

Caraway came to Lehigh three years ago, after a year as coach at Edenburg (Texas) High School.

New Britain Team Wins Roller Hockey Match

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Feb. 14 (AP)—New Britain scored her first victory in the National Roller Hockey League last night, defeating Worcester, Mass., 8 to 3.

The home team scored five times in the first two periods before the visitors made a tally. Arthur Williams was the star for the winners, while Bovi of Worcester did the best work for his club.

Klipstein Wins Skeet Shoot

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 14 (AP)—Ernest Klipstein of Orange, N. J., won the Hotel Bermudiana skeet shoot yesterday, breaking 25 straight to defeat James E. Henderson of Wardhill, Mass., in a shoot-off. Henderson broke 22 targets out of 25. J. L. Lamborn of Upper Montclair, N. J., won the high handicap trophy in a three-cornered shoot-off with Mrs. Ernest Klipstein and Harold Stonehill of New York. Lamborn broke 24, Stonehill 23 and Mrs. Klipstein 17.

Olympic Hockey

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, Ger., Feb. 14 (AP)—Final standing of the Olympic ice hockey teams in the second round-robin:

First Group

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts.
United States	3	0	0	6
Czechoslovakia	2	1	0	4
Sweden	1	2	0	2
Austria	0	3	0	0

Second Group

Great Britain	2	0	1	5
Canada	2	1	0	4
Germany	1	1	1	3
Hungary	0	3	0	0

(United States, Czechoslovakia, Canada and England qualify for final round.)

Harvard and Yale Hockey Teams at Garden Tomorrow

Tomorrow night the Harvard and Yale varsity hockey teams will meet at the Boston Garden in the outstanding college game of the season. When the puck is dropped for opening play these two teams will be renewing their 36-year-old hockey series.

The season records of these two teams to date are about the same, which would indicate that this game will be a thriller. In recent years every Harvard-Yale hockey match has gone the three-game limit except in 1931 when Yale took two straight games.

Harvard is out to snatch the opening game. Crimson rooters have high hopes that they will do this, for Harvard has played its best hockey on home ice this season. The game played against Dartmouth early this week showed a vastly improved Harvard team. Their passing attack was clicking to perfection, and time after time the wings out-maneuvered the Green defense to have the goalie at their mercy. The Eli will have to cover closely the fast-skating Ford and Moseley if they hope to win.

The fact that Harvard hasn't won a series since 1933 is an added impetus to the Crimson six to go out after this game. Last year Yale edged Harvard mainly because the Blue's present captain and right winger, Charles Mills, drove home four of the seven Yale scores.

There will not be any drastic change in Harvard's lineup tomorrow night. Coach Joe Stubbs intends to stand pat on his forward line which started the Dartmouth game. That means Capt. Fred Moseley will be at left wing, with George Ford, center, and Louis Carr on the right flank. Jim Roberts and Thornton Brown will be a defense with Emerson guarding the net.

Yale will start Capt. Charles Mills at right wing with Bill Moore at center ice, and Dan Badger on the other wing. Blake Shepard and Ed Pillsbury will play the defense with Thomas Stockhousen in the goal.

The teams have finished polishing up their attack and are ready for the opening whistle. There is confidence in both camps, but Saturday night will tell its own story. The past scores:

Harvard-Yale Hockey Champions

Year	Winner	Scores
1900	Yale	5—4
1901	Harvard	4—2
1902	Yale	4—3, 5—3, 5—1
1903	Harvard	3—0, 6—2, 5—1
1904	Harvard	5—2, 4—3
1905	Harvard	7—1
1906	Harvard	4—3
1907	Harvard	3—2
1908	Yale	3—2
1909	Harvard	5—0
1910	Harvard	3—0
1911	Harvard	3—2
1912	Harvard	4—2, 2—3, 4—2
1913	Harvard	4—0, 3—2
1914	Harvard	4—3, 1—3, 4—1
1915	Harvard	4—2, 3—1
1916	Harvard	2—0, 0—5, 4—2
1917	Yale	2—0, 0—5, 2—0
1918	No series	
1919	Harvard	4—1
1920	Harvard	5—4, 3—0
1921	Harvard	7—0, 13—1
1922	Harvard	6—2, 3—1
1923	Harvard	3—2, 0—3, 2—1
1924	Yale	3—0, 6—1
1925	Yale	2—3, 3—2, 1—0
1926	Harvard	4—0, 2—0
1927	Harvard	6—2, 6—1
1928	Harvard	2—1, 2—0
1929	Yale	1—2, 1—0, 3—2
1930	Tie	3—2, 1—3, 2—2*
1931	Yale	5—1, 3—1
1932	Harvard	4—1, 1—1, 4—4
1933	Harvard	1—4, 4—1, 4—3
1934	Yale	2—6, 3—1, 5—4
1935	Yale	3—2, 1—4, 3—2

*Harvard score first. Harvard 24, Yale 10. One tie.

Hockey Briefs

BOSTON CUBS ran in 10 goals to defeat New Haven, 10 to 3, and thereby establish the season record for high scoring in a single game. The National and International Leagues have had games in which teams scored nine goals, but this is the first time double figures have been reached during this schedule.

Charley Sands and Roger Jenkins of the Bruins were used by the Cubs. The two Bruin stars, who have been out of action because of injury, were drafted into service since Phil Besler and Bert McInenly, Cub regulars, were on the sidelines.

* * *

Benny Grant, spare goalie for the Can-Am League, was a spectator at the Boston romp over New Haven. He sympathized with Alfie Moore, the losing goalie, but laughed at the turn of conditions which saved him from being in Moore's place. Moore started the season in the New Haven net, but gave way to Grant early. Grant suffered a 7—3 beating here Jan. 23, although he turned in a great game, and last night Moore, back in his old job, also turned in a great game but had little chance to avert the avalanche of scores.

With 6500 ladies present in the crowd of 10,000, Jean Pusie made his local debut since last year in grand style and earned the plaudits of the entire house. His antics were too numerous to enumerate, but he will be the prize attraction of the league again without question.

* * *

The duel between Marty Barry of Detroit and Cooney Weiland of Boston, swung to the favor of the Detroiter for last night's encounter between them. Barry scored the only goal of the game. The trade by which Barry went to Detroit for Weiland did not look so good from a Boston viewpoint in this particular game.

Tommy Gorman did not take long to insert Lorne Chabot into the Maroon lineup. The deal went through during the day and that night he donned a Montreal uniform and held the Toronto Maple Leafs to one goal while his team mates tallied twice.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	22	1	9	97	53	45
Providence	17	4	12	82	87	38
Springfield	13	3	18	90	92	29
New Haven	13	3	19	94	121	29
Boston	12	3	19	94	104	27

Result Feb. 13

Boston 10, New Haven 3.

Olympics at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Yesterday's Developments

Speed Skating—Charles Mathisen, Norway, won 1500-meter race in 2:19.2 for new Olympic record. Leo Freisinger, Chicago, made best showing among Americans, finishing fourth.

Combined Ski Cross Country-Jumping—Oddbjorn Hagen, second in 18-kilometer run Wednesday, jumped 42 and 46 meters to win event with total of 430.3 points. Karl Magnus Satre, Salisbury, Conn., topped Americans, winding up twenty-sixth with 355.8 points.

Figure Skating—German team of Maxi Herber and Ernst Baier won pairs title with Maribel V. Vinson and George E. B. Hill of Boston finishing fifth. Grace and Lester Madden of Boston were eleventh.

The Results—Won by Maxi Herber and Ernst Baier, Germany; second, Ilse and Erick Pausin, Austria; third, Emilia Rotter and Laszlo Szollas, Hungary; fourth, Piroska and Attila Szekrenyessy, Hungary; fifth, Maribel V. Vinson and George E. B. Hill, United States; sixth, Louise Bertram and Stewart Reburn, Canada.

Ice Hockey—Canada and Germany lost proposal to change complicated system of picking the champion by vote of 6—2.

United States defeated Sweden, 2—1, to qualify for final round along with Canada, England and Czechoslovakia.

Hockey Results—United States 2, Sweden 1; Canada 6, Germany 2; England 5, Hungary 1; Czechoslovakia 2, Austria 1.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	17	7	9	80	63	41
Chicago	16	4	14	61	62	36
Boston	16	3	15	63	53	35
Rangers	14	7	14	67	75	35

Canadian Division

Montreal	15	5	13	71	72	35
Toronto	15	3	15	88	80	33
Americans	12	5	17	73	77	29
Canadiens	9	8	17	63	84	26

Results Feb. 13

Montreal 2, Toronto 1.
Americans 2, Chicago 2.
Detroit 1, Boston 0.

International Hockey League

Result Feb. 13

London 5, Cleveland 4.

Redskin Coach Busy Traveler For New Stars

Ray Flaherty, newly appointed Boston Redskin coach, now is a busy traveler in the first official duties of his responsible post, especially since the player limit of the National Football League has been increased to 25. His travels will take him as far south as Texas and west to California with many intermediate way stations.

The system adopted by the National League this year of allocating to its clubs a preferential list of outstanding players means only that each club has the right to treat with and sign, if terms are agreeable, certain players. Many on the list may not choose to play professional football. Therefore, a player may not be acquired by a club until he has signed that club's contract. Because no minor league affiliations exist in professional football this system may not be called a draft rule.

Coach Flaherty will attempt to sign such players as Riley Smith of Alabama, Keith Topping of Stanford, Ed Smith of New York University, Paul Tangora of Northwestern, Wilson Groseclose of Texas Christian, Harry Lutz of University of California, Saunders of Loyola of L. A., Don Irwin of Colgate and Wayne Millner of Notre Dame.

Because of the raising of the player limit the Redskins will have ample room in their ranks for as many of the new stars as may be signed. Though the playing season is eight months in prospect the fans of Boston will be taking good cheer over the Redskins' chances next fall. At the league meeting it was the consensus of opinion among the club owners that President George Marshall had made a ten-strike in obtaining Ray Flaherty as head coach.

Eastern College Golf Schedule Is Given by Bushnell

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 14 (AP)—Asa S. Bushnell announced yesterday the 1936 schedule of the Eastern Collegiate Golf Association, listing 30 matches leading up to the championship playoff between sectional winners. Bushnell is executive secretary of the association.

Cornell, Penn State and Pittsburgh were announced as new members of the association, while Brown has rejoined it after a year's absence.

The 12 colleges comprising the association are divided into two sections, with the winner in each to meet in the title match at Greenwich, Conn., on May 16.

One section includes Dartmouth, Williams, Brown, Holy Cross, Yale and Harvard. In the other section are Penn State, Princeton, Pittsburgh, Georgetown, Cornell and Pennsylvania. The schedule follows:

May 1—Dartmouth vs. Williams, at Williamstown; Brown vs. Holy Cross, at Providence; Penn State vs. Princeton, Pittsburgh vs. Pennsylvania and Cornell vs. Georgetown, all at Washington.

May 2 (a. m.)—Dartmouth vs. Yale, at Williamstown; Brown vs. Harvard, at Providence; Penn State vs. Georgetown, Pittsburgh vs. Princeton, Cornell vs. Pennsylvania, all at Washington.

May 2 (p. m.)—Yale vs. Williams, at Williamstown, Harvard vs. Holy Cross, at Providence; Penn State vs. Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh vs. Georgetown, Cornell vs. Princeton, all at Washington.

May 8—Dartmouth vs. Brown, Williams vs. Harvard, Yale vs. Holy Cross, all at Boston; Princeton vs. Pennsylvania, at Princeton; Pittsburgh vs. Cornell, at Ithaca.

May 9 (p. m.)—Dartmouth vs. Holy Cross, Williams vs. Brown, Yale vs. Harvard, all at Boston; Georgetown vs. Pennsylvania, at Princeton; Pittsburgh vs. Penn State at Ithaca.

May 15—Intrasection play-offs, if needed, will be held at Greenwich. The championship match will be played on the following day.

College Basketball Results

Girard College 35, Friends Select 27.
N. Y. U. Com. 27, N. Y. U. Law 13.
Long Island U. 46, Canisius 31.
Providence 55, Springfield 48.

College Swimming Results

Fordham 47, St. Thomas 24.
N. Y. U. 46, St. Francis 25.

'Business' Methods of Hockey Too Dizzy for Card Files

WE'LL give up! Twelve years of labor to keep card files of professional hockey players are ready for the discard. We kept abreast of all deals for a time, but right now the "business" methods of hockey have us nonplused. The good card file is so bungled in confusion that it is useless to continue. For a time we fumed a little and stormed a little, but at last we gave up to the real humor of hockey's business.

Staff Photo

Gene Carrigan

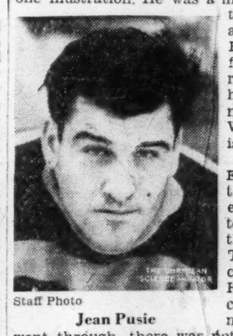
The latest choice bits of mirth-provoking business methods are not necessarily the least, the last or the funniest, but they serve as examples. Jean Pusie, once the property of the Boston Cubs, and sold last summer, again returns. Gene Carrigan, twice the property of the Cubs, is traded to Detroit, but next year goes to Springfield.

Keeping track of these peculiar dealings is about as easy as tracing an ant. Here today, gone tomorrow, back Tuesday, off again Wednesday and you guess whom I belong to. That is the life of the hockey player and today the bag is packed and left in the front hall awaiting the call to play somewhere else at a moment's notice.

It all began in the early days when loaning of players originated. The minor league became infested with "farm" teams which automatically subordinated expansion and growth to the fancy of the National Hockey League. Then came the reserve list, upon which the names of prospective amateurs are placed unknown to any excepting the N. H. L.

Hidden away in the deep, dark secret compartments of the league safe are the rules and regulations. From the way players come and go, those rules and regulations must have the elasticity of rubber and stretch to desired convenience. Even the league constitution is hid from prying eyes, although we have one of the early copies.

Let's get back to the ownership of players. Take the Carrigan case for one illustration. He was a member of the Cubs a few weeks ago. When the Bruins needed a left winger, Carrigan and another Cub, Phil Hergesheimer, became Bruin trading material. They went to Detroit for Lorne Duguid. Hergesheimer mysteriously returned in a few days and now Carrigan has has been sold (by Boston) to Springfield for next year. Now what is the story on Duguid? Will he return to Detroit next year or what is his status?



Staff Photo

Jean Pusie

When the Canadiens were purchased by Ernie Savard and company, Pusie was sold to that team to comply with their wishes to establish, as nearly as possible, an all-French team. Recently the announcement came that the big Frenchman would return to the Cubs. The latest to come to light is the "conditional clause," on which Pusie's return is explained. He was sold all right, but the conditional clause called for his return if he did not make the big-league grade. When the sale went through, there was nothing said about the "condition" clause.

The wholesale exchange of players between major-league teams and their "farms" is almost as funny as the playoffs. At one time last season Leo Bourgeault and Paul Runge of Quebec played five successive nights of hockey, three with Canadiens and two with Quebec.

Try keeping a record of that on a 3 x 5 card! The same Paul Runge played in three leagues in one year, with Montreal, Quebec and Windsor teams. And today he is wearing the Bruin uniform for the third time in six years and is on loan from Canadiens.

All this sort of business is funny. Its future may not be so funny. Some day, loaning, trading and selling are going to become so involved that the "G" men will be needed to find out what a manager did with his star player.

However, without so much as 10 cents invested in hockey, we necessarily suffer the complexities of hockey business because, after all, it is their business and not ours. But at least permit us to laugh.

Middlebury Alumni To Feature Carnival Game

MIDDLEBURY, Vermont, Feb. 14—Nine former stars and captains of Middlebury College hockey teams will play Saturday in the Varsity-Alumni game, a feature of the Middlebury Winter Carnival. Eight of the alumni hail from Greater Boston and include graduates from 1928 to 1933, numbering some of the best hockey players who have ever competed for the Panthers.

The alumni players: George Foote, '31, Cambridge, Mass.; W. T. Crocker '31, Reading, Mass.; Stillman Kelley '29, Wellesley Hills, Mass.; Donald MacLean '33, Milton, Mass.; Urho Makela '32, Peabody, Mass.; Walter Nelson '32, Milton, Mass.; Carlton Simmons '28, Wellesley, Mass.; Carl Webster '31, Petersburg, N. Y.; Harold Whittemore '28, Wellesley, Mass.

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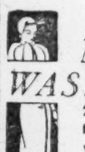

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The Home Forum

Einstein Falls Short

SUPERSESSION! Time relationships in the Cosmos! Newtonian time and Einstein time! Prehension!

Well, we might have known that we two newspaper women could not understand a word of this Einstein lecture; but, nothing venture, nothing have. Although this event at the big college was evidently not for us, my friend and I learned that day, at least, that there are more words in the English dictionary than we had ever imagined; that there must be far more things, indeed, in heaven and earth than were dreamt of in our philosophy.

"I thought I understood English!" my companion whispered ironically before the learned lecturer had proceeded for more than five minutes of his allotted time.

"I never knew before that there were so many perfectly good words out of which I couldn't get any sense," I whispered back, beginning to look about the modern lecture room to find something of greater interest than the lecture which I wasn't understanding.

* * *

MINUTES ELAPSED—"SUPERSESSION" and all the other supers had now done their worst to Mr. Einstein's theory; our friend of the unintelligible English had used up all of his time and was sitting down. Who could tell—his successor might be able to put something across to our feminine intellects which would reward us for what we had just passed through.

But our hopes were quickly dashed.

"I am sorry," the second speaker was saying, "that I cannot speak much English—I must speak in German."

Ye gods! This was too much! Einstein in English was bad enough, but in German (which we had scarcely studied) it was impossible indeed.

"We shall understand it just as well as we did the one in English," so my friend consoled me, and just then we heard the word "cosmos" and hoped for the best. But, no, Herr Professor just then turned over a blackboard on the platform and displayed on the other side a mass of scribble which looked more like a broken-down airplane and a badly made map of Boston's crooked streets than anything else we could possibly think of.

"If those drawings are pictorial representations of Mr. Einstein's famous theory," I remarked, "we'd better have nothing more to do with it."

* * *

IT WAS TOO much, also, for the nice lady in front of us, whose costume of white serge, with hat, shoes, stockings and gloves to match, we had been privately admiring. She looked unusually intelligent, too, and we supposed that she was at least the president of some college for women or the wife of a visiting savant from the Sorbonne. She simply got up and left.

It was an encouragement to us, all the same, to know that there were other people in the world who were as ignorant as we; and just then we almost blessed a noisy steam roller which, starting to wend its frightening way past the lecture hall, made the lecturer's remarks more unintelligible still.

Torrents of German were now pouring forth at such a rate that we wondered how even those who had been born, brought up and educated in the shadow of the Wilhelmstrasse could really grasp it.

* * *

THERE WAS A pretty young girl behind us, whose pink hat covered, we felt sure, the embodiment of the latest Paris bob; her lips were roses, her eyebrows nothing to boast of. We felt sure that Einstein's theory could mean nothing in her young life. We were right; looking around just then, we saw that she was not understanding a thing, and even at the word "cosmos" was powdering her nose in a manner that seemed to imply: "To the dickens with Mr. Einstein, anyway; my nose is far more important than all his theories!"

My companion and I now began to wonder just how many in that audience of three hundred really understood as much as they were pretending to. That Hindu up in front, for instance, in his immaculate robe and turban of creamy white; he looked the epitome of Oriental intelligence, but we were willing to wager that, with all his knowledge of the Bhagavad Gita, Siva and Vishnu, and the Ramayana, he could not understand any more of this Einstein business in German than we could. While admiring the enthusiasm for natural science which had brought him on the long journey from Bombay to the West, we could not help hoping that he was going to get more out of the lecture than we were. Mr. Hindu may have been nodding, though, secretly, for he jumped (as we did) when the lecturer, waxing enthusiastic, thumped the blackboard as if to smash the whole Einstein theory to bits and substitute some theory of his own.

* * *

STILL "THAT NIGHT is long that never ends in day," and so the lecture was over at last; the lecture which was going (we had hoped) to teach us so much, but which left us as ignorant as when we arrived.

But when we got out in the street again, we found that our lack of Einstein knowledge hadn't made much difference, after all, in our world at least; for the sun was shining just as hard as it had been before the lecture, the sky was still a heavenly blue flecked here and there with what the English call "Constable clouds," and the world looked exceptionally agreeable.

And, as we walked along, feeling so glad that Einstein couldn't, anyway, change anything in our world and that no knowledge of his theories or those of any other mortal could change the pleasant aspect of the so-called physical world we got also a delightful feeling of "I-told-you-so." For we overheard a learned-looking savant from somewhere saying to another learned-looking savant from somewhere else: "Oh, that was a very, very technical lecture; probably not more than a dozen persons in the hall really understood a single word of it—and, to tell the truth, I understood very little of it myself!"

"There, I told you so!" we spontaneously burst out at each other.

So we went home, feeling just as glad that we were two of the other 288 persons instead of two of the twelve wise ones; for, if misery has company, it doesn't care very much what happens.

MARGARET CASWALL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by J. E. Bulloz, Paris

"THE WIFE OF THE PAINTER": *From an Oil Painting by Jan van Eyck*

ONE of the important artists whose work was shown in the Flemish exhibition, held this winter at the Orangerie in Paris, was Jan van Eyck, sometimes called father of the art of Flanders. Van Eyck has been compared to an unknown star, which suddenly appears unannounced in the firmament. Throughout all the intervening centuries, his star has never lost its brilliancy.

Nothing is known of the early life of this painter, not even his real name nor the exact place of his birth. He is supposed to have been born between 1370 and 1380 in the ancient province of Limbourg, either in Maeseyck or Aldeneyck and, as was the custom in those days, he took his name from the place of his birth; John from Eyck or Jan van Eyck. He has also sometimes been called John of Bruges.

Many legends have sprung up about Jan and his brother, Hubert. One attributed to them the invention of oil painting, though now it is believed to have been known from the thirteenth century. They were certainly, however, among the first to use this method and, judging from the way their pictures have been preserved, they had a thorough understanding of its use. It seems, too, that Jan, with a little knowledge of chemistry which he possessed, did make one discovery in the line of painting—a siccative varnish which hastened the drying of his pictures.

Jan van Eyck is first mentioned in a document, dated 1425, in which he is referred to as having been the painter of John of Bavaria, but what masters taught him painting or when or where he first began to paint is not known. Later he painted for the Duke of Burgundy, who paid him a yearly pension which, it is said, was occasionally purposely forgotten by the Duke's treasurer. Fortunately this forgetfulness was discounted by many other orders for pictures and altar screens for churches.

Van Eyck excelled in portraits, and added to his profound understanding of color the still more difficult art of expressing the character of his models and of translating faithfully their feelings and nature.

This picture of his wife, now in the Art Academy of Bruges, is considered one of the marvels from the Middle Ages. In spite of the peculiar effect of this headdress of the period, one feels the serene piety of his companion, her charm and a certain dignified reserve characteristic of Flemish matrons. In comparing the madonnas of Jan van Eyck with this likeness, it is evident that his wife frequently served him as a model.

Giving Such as We Have

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PROBABLY very few of us have not in some way experienced the blessings accompanying an attitude of willingness to give. Sometimes, however, we may seem to lack anything to give, being at the time apparently unable to meet our own immediate and perhaps pressing needs. Nevertheless, as Christian Science clearly shows, the attitude of willingness to give must still carry on unchanged, and the proof be given that God, divine Spirit, is the unfailing source of man's ever-available supply of good.

Generally speaking, the idea of giving is associated in human thought with the giving of so-called material things, especially sums of money. Hence, when these things seem beyond our reach to give, we may be inclined to conclude offhand that our capacity to give has unfortunately become hopelessly depleted. A little reflection, however, must bring to light the fact that it is having, not the means to give, but the sincere desire to do so that is the first and paramount consideration. Mere possession of the means to give does not necessarily inspire a zeal for giving. Indeed, a false sense of personal, material wealth may sometimes provoke selfishness and callous indifference. We should therefore be constantly on guard against accepting the suggestion that a sense either of material supply or of material lack can in any way interfere with the permanency of the right mental attitude. True giving is, of course, a wholly spiritual activity, reflecting the boundless munificence of eternal divine Love.

A helpful reminder of a true concept of giving is to be found in the following passage on page ix of the Preface to "Miscellaneous Writings" by Mary Baker Eddy. "A certain apothegm of a Talmudical philosopher," writes Mrs. Eddy, "suits my sense of doing good. It reads thus: 'The noblest charity is to prevent a man from accepting charity; and the best alms are to show and to enable a man to dispense with alms.'"

An illustration in point may be taken from the account of the healing by Peter and John of "a certain man lame from his mother's womb." Previous to the coming of the disciples into his experience, this seemingly unfortunate man had probably entertained no higher sense of expectancy than to be the recipient of a few small coins tossed him out of sympathy—a kind of sympathy which, though well-intentioned, could only add to the apparent reality of his affliction and disability. Yet, poor as it may have been, this quality of expectancy so active in his consciousness was eventually to serve the lame mendicant in good stead. When Peter, "fastening his eyes upon him with John, said, Look on us," the account has it that "he gave heed unto them, expecting to receive something of them" (Acts 3:2, 4, 5). Following which, the work of Peter and John seems to have been to raise the man's expectancy to a higher consciousness of good, even to a realization of the healing power of Christ, Truth. In other words, the man's true redemption came when he learned to exchange his lowly hope in a false sense of matter as substance for the higher spiritual fruitage of proving his true identity, or selfhood, as God's perfect child. Hence at Peter's words, "In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk," the mental and physical response was instantaneous, and "he leaping up stood, and walked" (Acts 3:6, 8). No longer any need for charity and alms! How faithful Peter and John had been in maintaining the attitude of willingness to give of what Peter referred to as "such as I have"!

What endowed Peter and John with such spiritual power as to enable them to heal instantaneously? In connection with this subject of willingness to give, it may perhaps prove especially advantageous to consider a particular statement appearing on page 9 of Mrs. Eddy's work "Rudimental Divine Science," where she says, "The spiritual power of a scientific, right thought, without a direct effort, an audible or even a mental argument, has oftentimes healed inveterate diseases." Like the disciples and apostles of old, Christian Scientists are privileged to prove the spiritual nature and potency of their higher sense of giving by being willing to give such as they have—namely, "a scientific, right thought," instantly applied to prevent any error or belief finding its way into their experience either as their own thinking or as the thinking of others.

The "scientific, right thought," however, is never some vague and random conjecture as to what special truth might best seem to apply in the circumstances. Rather is it the inspiration of Truth and Love which we have learned to listen for, to hear, and to obey as a result of much prayerful and consecrated study of the Bible and the works of Mary Baker Eddy. This kind of study, incidentally, is made spiritually effective by means of the unremitting mental application of the Christ-principle that man actually is the perfect child of God, despite any seeming to the contrary. This cup of cold water unselfishly and willingly given in the name of Christ is expressive of the real substance of Spirit none need ever lack. It unfolds unlimited possibilities for doing good through releasing fresh streams of hitherto untapped founts of spiritual power and blessedness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

A Mountain With a Long Name

FLYING from Nairobi we were over the African Zoo again. This time it was the Kenya Game Reserve. Herds of zebras galloped away madly as the shadow of our 'plane rushed towards them. Antelopes bounded gracefully. As for the big wildebeest they remained statuesque. Giraffes, too, have a sort of supercilious indifference to the aeroplane. They stand and stare at the 'plane, refusing to budge an inch. . . .

Soon, from out of these placid green highlands rose a towering height like that of a white cloud. I scrambled towards the pilot. Luck was with us. We were droning towards Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa, and its snow-clad slopes were clear against the stark, sunlit sky. Snow near the Equator. That woolly white mass, rising 19,710 feet out of the highlands of tropical Africa, was a sight as majestic as anything in the Himalayas. Kilimanjaro is a solitary mountain. It towers above everything in the vicinity. But as our aeroplane droned nearer we could see the greenish white avalanches and that knife-edged crater frozen and sparkling in the sunshine.

Unlike Mont Blanc, there was no wind wisping white smoke from the summit. It stood solid, unmoved, dead in the brilliant atmosphere. The snow smothered the slopes until the green fringe at the base, around which were clustered the coffee plantations of Kenya. Our pilot manœuvred the machine as close as he dared to this white mammoth of Africa, but the height was too much for the machine to fly over and give us a glimpse of the dead crater from above. . . .

I remember General Smuts, who was in command of the East African campaign against General Von Lettow-Vorbeck, telling me of the lure this mountain had for him. He was camped for some weeks at the foot of Kilimanjaro.

"I used to come out of my tent early each morning and gaze at that mountain," said General Smuts. "It lured me, challenged me to climb it. I have climbed Table Mountain at the Cape a hundred times, and it was one of my ambitions to climb Kilimanjaro. But as the sun gilded the snows at the summit of the giant crater there would be a blowing of bugles and the crunch of feet. I realized sadly that there was a war on, and that I could not leave it even for a day to indulge in the passion of a lifetime. . . ."

General Smuts also told me of an occasion when Kilimanjaro was the subject of a dispute between himself and Princess Mary at Buckingham Palace. He had gone there to receive the congratulations of the King, and in the course of conversation he told Princess Mary that Kilimanjaro was the highest mountain in the British Empire.

"Nonsense," said Princesss Mary, "Everest is the highest mountain in the British Empire."

"I had to produce maps and gazetteers to prove my point" said General Smuts. "Everest, of course, is in Tibet, which is not a part of the British Empire."

I smiled at the story. It was only later that I discovered that General Smuts was wrong and Princess Mary nearly right. There are higher mountains in the Himalayas than Kilimanjaro, mountains that are definitely within British territory.—WILLIAM J. MAKIN in "Swinging the Equator." (London: Jarrolds. New York: Dutton.)

River Night

ALONG the slumbrous river,
The dark tide gliding,
Freighters anchor for the night,
Red lamps riding.

Sleeping are the sea gulls
Who ride the tide below;
And all among their silent shapes
The shining ferries go

In and out, in and out
Through the long night
Beneath the bridge's iron-latticed
Coronet of light.

CHARLES MALAM

Dávati to, což máme

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

SNAD málokdo z nás nepoznal ze zkušenosti nějakým způsobem požehnání, provázející ochotu dávati. Někdy se nám však zdá, že nemáme, co bychom dali, ježto jsme právě zdánlivě neschopni ukojiti své vlastní okamžité a snad i naléhavé potřeby. Nicméně, jak Křesťanská Věda jasně ukazuje, musí ochota dávati zůstati nezměněna, a musí býti podán důkaz, že Bůh, božský Duch, jest neselhávajícím zdrojem člověkova povždy dosažitelného dostatku dobra.

Obecně řečeno, idea dávání jest v lidské myšlence spojena s dáváním tak zvaných hmotných věcí, zvláště částek peněz. Proto, když tyto věci se zdají býti mimo naši možnost dávati, jsme nakloněni ukvapeně souditi, že naše schopnost dávati byla, bohužel, beznadějně vyčerpána. Malá úvaha musí však vynésti na jevo skutečnost, že prvním a nejvyšším zřetelem jest míti nikoli prostředky k dávání, nýbrž upřímnou touhu dávati. Pouhá okolnost, že máme z čeho dávati, nemusí v nás vzbuzovati touhu dávati. Falešný pojem o osobním, hmotném blahobytu dokonce může někdy vyvolati sobectví a zatvrzelou netečnost. Měli bychom se proto neustále míti na pozoru, abychom nepřijali domněnku, že pojem bud' hmotného dostatku nebo hmotného nedostatku mohl by jakkoli porušiti trvání správného mentálního stanoviska. Pravé dávání jest zřejmě zcela duchovní činností, která zrcadlí neomezenou štědrost věčné, božské Lásky.

Na str. ix. předmluvy k "Miscellaneous Writings" (Rozmanité spisy) od Mary Baker Eddy nacházíme větu, jež nám pomůže utvořiti si správný pojem o dávání: "Jistý duchaplný výrok talmudského filosofa," píše Mrs. Eddy, "odpovídá mému pojmu konání dobra. Zní takto: 'Nejušlechtilejší dobročinností jest předejíti tomu, aby člověk nemusel přijímati dobročinnost; a nejlepší almužnou jest, ukázemeli člověku, jak se může bez almužny obejíti, a umožníme-li mu to'".

Výstižný příklad nalezneme ve vyprávění, jak Petr a Jan uzdravili "muže nějakého, chromého od života matky jeho". Dříve než se s nimi ten muž zdánlivě nešťastný člověk setkal, neměl vyššího pojmu o očekávání, než že dostane několik drobných mincí, hozených mu ze soucitu, způsobu to soucitu, který, ačkoliv by byl dobře míněn, mohl pouze přidati k zdánlivé skutečnosti jeho neštěstí a neschopnosti. A přece, jakkoliv ubohou byla, tato vlastnost očekávání tak činná v jeho vědomí, měla na konec prospěti chromému žebráku. Když Petr, "pohleděv naň s Janem, řekl: Hleď na nás," vyprávění pokračuje, že "on pilně pohleděl na ně, nadeje se, že něco vezme od nich" (Skutkové 3:2, 4, 5). Zdá se, že další dílo Petrovo a Janovo bylo povznésti mužovo očekávání k vyššímu vědomí o dobru, totiž k uvědomění si uzdravovací moci Krista, Pravdy. Jinými slovy, právě vykoupení mužovo se dostavilo, když se naučil zaměniti svou skromnou nadějí ve falešný pojem hmoty jako podstaty za vyšší duchovní plody, totiž dokázání své pravé totožnosti čili svého já jako Božího dokonalého dítěte. Proto na Petrova slova "Ve jménu Ježíše Krista Nazaretského vstaň a choď" odpověděl okamžitě myslí i tělem a "schytiv se, stál, a chodil" (Skutkové 3:6, 8). Nepotřeboval více dobročinnosti a almužen! Jak věrní byli Petr a Jan, když udržovali v mysli ochotu dáti to, o čem Petr mluvil jako o tom, "což mám"!

Co vybavilo Petra a Jana takovou duchovní mocí, jež uschopnila je uzdravovati okamžitě? V souvislosti s tímto předmětem, totiž ochotou dáti, bude snad zvláště užitečno uvažovati o význačném místě na str. 9. spisu Mrs. Eddy "První Základy Božské Vědy" (Rudimental Divine Science), kde praví: "Duchovní moc vědecké, správné myšlenky, bez přímého úsilí, bez hlasitého, ba i bez duševního odůvodňování, častokráte uzdravila zaryté nemoce". Jako starověcí učedlníci a apoštolé, tak jsou i Křesťanští Vědci obdařeni výsadou dokazovati duchovní přirozenost a moc svého vyššího pojmu o dávání, tím že jsou ochotni dávati to, což mají, totiž "vědeckou, správnou myšlenku"; užívají ji k okamžitému zabránění, aby jakýkoliv omyl nebo věření nenalezlo přístupu do jejich zkušenosti bud' jako jejich vlastní myšlení, neb jako myšlení druhých.

Avšak "vědecká, správná myšlenka" není nikdy nějaký neurčitý dohad nazdařbůh o tom, jaká speciální pravda by byla nejvhodnější pro určité okolnosti. Jest to spíše inspirace Pravdy a Lásky, které jsme se naučili naslouchati, ji slyšeti a býti poslušní, výsledek to oddaného a modlitbou doprovázeného studia Bible a spisů Mary Baker Eddy. Tento způsob studia jest, mimochodem řečeno, učiněn duchovně účinným pomocí mentálního používání Kristovského principu, že člověk skutečně jest dokonalým dítětem Božím, ať by cokoli zdánlivé svědčilo o opaku. Tato číše studené vody, podána nezištně a ochotně ve jménu Krista, vyjadřuje skutečnou podstatu Ducha, které se nikdy nemusí komukoliv nedostávati. Rozvíjí neomezené možnosti pro konání dobra, vypouštějíc nové proudy duchovní moci a duchovního požehnání ze zřídel dosud nenačatých.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, pište na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Bus Ride of the Seventies

MY FATHER'S slogan was that boys should go everywhere and know everything, and that a girl should stay at home and know nothing. Often the boys must have been sorry for me, and one day when I exclaimed, "How lovely it must be to go on the top of a bus!" Dym first laughed at the idea, and then suddenly said, "I say, Barney, let's take her." Barnholt, of course, was only too ready, and I rushed to get my things on before something could happen to stop us. If I had been asked to a royal ball I couldn't have been more excited.

Inside a bus I had often been with mother when we went to Shoolbred's or Peter Robinson's for a morning's shopping. The bus was a box lined with blue velvet, made to carry five each side, of whom mother declared that the fattest always sat next her and half on her, for she was very small. No air got in, except when the door was opened, for the little windows admitted only some so-called light. Straw on the floor, designed to keep our feet warm, was apt to get very wet and dirty. When the bus started the door was firmly shut, the conductor remaining outside with no visible means of support. Presently he would let down the top of the door, put his head in, and ask, "Any for the Angel?"—or whatever the next stage happened to be. The fares were handed up to him (no tickets were used), and he made a mark with a stumpy pencil on a yellow sheet. . . .

Mysterious as was the mode of attachment of the conductor, the means of getting on the top was still more so. From the glimpses I had from inside people disappeared bit by bit, their boots last. Of course no woman ever went up. And now, here was I, going to do it myself!

I rushed up again to the study all dressed, and Dym surveyed me and said I would do. My outdoor clothes in winter never varied: a hat of real sealskin that stood all weathers and could not wear out, neither could it blow off, for it was fastened round my chin by elastic; my warmth was secured by a "cross-over"—a strip of tartan about two yards long that crossed over in front and fastened behind, leaving my arms free. The worst worry in going out were my boots, which came far above the ankle with endless buttons that needed a hook to do them up.

Dym decided that it would be best for us to walk to the little side street not far away, where the "Favourite" buses began their journeys. Here we were able to make the ascent at leisure. Dym went up first, then hung down and pointed out the tiny ledges on which I had to put my feet, stretching out his hands to pull me up, while Barnholt fetched up the rear in case I slipped. On the top was what they called the knifeboard—a raised partition along the middle, with seats each side. How people stuck on to them I couldn't imagine. But the boys had better designs: they scrambled down on to the seat in front, by the driver, who was just settling himself for his journey, and I was safely tucked in between him and Dym, with Barnholt on his other side.

How powerful the horse looked from this point of view, how jolly to hear the chuckings and whoas, and to see the whip flourished about, but only gently touching the horse. "I never whips old Rosy," the driver told me. "She's been with me six years and knows what I want. I use the whip like chatting to her." How pitiable were all the people on foot! How contemptible the passengers who went inside! Barnholt, as look-out man, kept calling my attention to things in the shops, and to people doing mysterious jobs in first-floor windows. One room was a nursery, where a boy was riding on a rocking-horse, and in one garden we passed there was a swing with a boy going very high.

We feared to go the whole length of our twopenny ride in case we should be late for tea, so we asked the driver to pull up for us. In my haste to show him how well I could get off by jumping down to Dym in front, I fell right into the muddy street. But no harm was done, and the boys picked me up, and we ran home as fast as we could and slipped in at the back door.—From "A London Child of the Seventies," by M. VIVIAN HUGHES. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Early Visitors

ALL sound is muffled this morning
In the soft, new snow
That drifted through the night.

The birds make small, muted pipings
In the pine tree—
Asking for breakfast!

HELEN HIXON

Winter Pattern

AS ON a blue-white tapestry
The skaters in their gay suits,
Maroon, emerald, black-and-tawny,
Embroider a many-colored pattern.
And now here, now flashing into a far corner,
Weaving a thread of gold—
A pair of whimsical yellow gloves.

LUCILE JOYCE GILBERT

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries
One year $9.00 Three months .. $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysee Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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Closing Stocks
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston Edition
New England News

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1936 — PAGE NINE

Coast Guard Boats Speed to Rescue of Disabled Craft

Boston News Today:

Coolidge May Fight Curley for Senator
Dolan Case May Yet Go to Superior Court
4200 Men Start Digging Boston Out of Snow
State Highways Opened by Snowplows
New Haven Evolves New Steam Train Idea

By a Staff Photographer

Coast Guard Men in Boston Area Instantly Respond to S O S Calls

Chief Radioman Ellis B. Holden (Left) and Radioman Howard B. Willard

Chief Boatswain C. M. Fedderson, in Command of the Harriet Lane

Commander Thomas B. Shanley of the New England District Coast Guard

SOS Answered:

Coast Guard Craft Rush to Aid of Vessels

S O S calls pierced their way over the stormy North Atlantic today as the coast guard bent every effort to reach an unidentified schooner, reported in distress near Nantucket Lightship.

At Boston headquarters Commander Thomas B. Shanley of the New England district, directed tense radio operators in efforts to keep in communication with the big cutters Algonquin and Champlain. Both were battling mountainous waves and an easterly gale which Nantucket Lightship said was blowing 65 miles an hour.

At 1:30 the Champlain wirelessed Boston from Fire Island that she was making only five knots. Observers did not believe she could reach the distressed vessel today. No word was heard from the Algonquin which was ordered to leave ice-breaking work in Buzzard's Bay when first news of the distress was flashed from Nantucket lightship at 6:15 this morning. It was expected the Algonquin would reach the vessel about one o'clock, but Coast Guard officials presumed the new, fast cutter was also impeded by the storm.

Nantucket Lightship reported it had seen the vessel shoot distress flares before dawn today. A little later it had observed the boat close astern. Since that time it had not been sighted.

The cutter Cayuga radioed Boston late this afternoon it was headed toward Boston after having successfully taken 12 men aboard from the Canadian trawler Lemberg at 7 this morning. The men had been rescued from the Boston fishing schooner Gertrude M. Fauci which sank 60 miles southwest of Halifax Wednesday night. The Cayuga bobbed all night on waves described by Commander Floyd Sexton as mountainous before the transfer could be effected.

The Gloucester fishing schooner, Natalie Hammond, captained by Frank Rose, was towed safely into the Fish Pier today by the Coast Guard cutter Thetis after having collided with the Mallory freighter Malton, 40 miles southeast of Boston Lightship at 9:40 last night. Damage to the ship was slight.

Coast Guard methods of rescue discussed in column 8, this page.

Coolidge:

Senator Is Suspicious Of 'Curley Club Dinner'

First hint that United States Senator Marcus Coolidge may resist attempts of Governor Curley to capture the Democratic senatorial nomination this year came from Washington today. The Senator disclosed that he was delaying acceptance of an invitation to attend a "Curley Club dinner in Fitchburg" until he learns whether it is a "Curley-for-Governor" or a "Curley-for-Senator" organization.

This indication of a possible rift in Massachusetts Democratic circles was surprising, especially in view of rumors to the effect that President Roosevelt would appoint Mr. Coolidge ambassador to some foreign country, thus opening the way for Mr. Curley, as Governor, to appoint himself to fill the Coolidge vacancy.

Mr. Coolidge actively supported the Curley gubernatorial campaign of 1934. In Fitchburg, the Coolidge stronghold, Curley won by the comfortable margin of 2500 votes.

Dolan Case:

Jury Trial Phase May Put It Into Superior Court

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has a provision which allows it to have two jury trials a year. It hasn't exercised the perogative in 25 years, but may in the Dolan case. Either that, or the Dolan case may go to the Superior Court after all. Such were the possibilities that remained after Supreme Court Justice John C. Crosby heard arguments on a defense motion for a jury trial today.

Justice Crosby was informed by Defense Counsel Thomas H. Mahony that trial of the case may require four weeks.

"No Justice of the Supreme Court," Judge Crosby said, "can give four weeks to a case. What (turning to Robert G. Dodge, special counsel for Boston) do you suggest?"

"Why not let a master hear the evidence?" Mr. Dodge responded.

"If we have a master, why does it matter whether the Supreme Court or the Superior Court hears the case?"

Mr. Dodge then went into lengthy arguments to the effect that the Dolan case is too important to be heard by anything except the State's highest tribunal. The case is a suit in equity in which the city seeks restitution of $250,000 in reputed profits allegedly wrongfully made from city bond deals while Edmund L. Dolan was city treasurer. The suit is directed against Dolan and six others

Last week Justice Crosby decided the case would be heard by the Supreme Court. Today's developments caused him to say he would reconsider which court might hear the case, thus throwing the matter into a further delay.

Snow:

Boston's Highway Army Gets to Work on Streets

Into action in Boston at two o'clock this morning went 185 snow plows and 4200 men to battle the second heavy snowfall of the year. Through their efforts, directed by William T. Morrisey, chief engineer of the highway division, streets were kept reasonably open despite fall of six inches of snow before noon today.

No contractors were called because the Weather Bureau forecast that the snow would turn to rain late today, clearing tomorrow with a colder but clear week end.

Included in the 4200 shovelers were 3000 WPA workers, 600 public works department employees and 600 welfare workers.

Roads Open:

State Highway Plows Keeping All Routes Clear

All state highways were reported plowed and open for traffic by William C. Callahan, Commissioner of Public Works, at noon today. Around Springfield four to five inches of snow was reported. In the Berkshires it was snowing hard but roads were open.

Around Worcester five inches of snow was reported, but roads were all passable. Conditions at Concord were reported good.

The North Shore district was all open except for Squire Road in Revere. Commissioner Callahan said this would be plowed out just as soon as a state truck becomes available.

Around Taunton and Fall River three to five inches of snow fell, but roads were open and reported as not slippery. On Cape Cod four inches of snow fell between Bourne and Wareham. Beyond that sleet and rain fell. All roads were reported open.

Railroad:

Novel Oil-Fired Steam-Driven Coaches Planned

Three orders by the United States District Court yesterday authorized the New Haven railroad even in receivership to continue its programs of equipment improvement, modification and expansion. The court permitted road funds to be used to air-condition 88 passenger cars, rebuild two coaches into a streamline train unit and purchase 10 Diesel switching locomotives.

Most unique note is the rebuilding of two coaches into a streamline unit. In the end of one of the cars a Besler high pressure steam unit, fired by oil, will be installed at the E. G. Budd Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, builders of the Boston and Maine's "Flying Yankee" and the Burlington "Zephyrs." Like the New Haven's streamlined Comet the new train of two coaches will be built so that it may be operated from either end for flexibility. The train will be used on lines of light traffic density. It will have a baggage compartment, be air conditioned and seat 150 passengers.

The air conditioning program calls for converting 62 coaches and 26 Pullman cars after which the road will have 470 air-conditioned cars. Some of the cars will be equipped by companies in New Haven and Readville and installation will be made at the Readville shops of the New Haven. The 10 Diesel locomotives will be used to replace 15 light steam switching locomotives.

Public Funds:

Diversion to Sect Uses Gets Fresh Opposition

Boston today continued as focal point in a national drive to prevent diversion of public funds to sectarian purposes, particularly the support of parochial schools.

Frank Batcheller, chairman of the American Minute Men, an organization claiming 8,000,000 members in all parts of the United States, announced today that the Baptist General Association of Virginia, reputedly largest denominational group in that State, voted unanimously this morning to support a constitutional amendment.

This amendment, Mr. Batcheller said, will be presented to Congress within the coming fortnight.

Besides the Virginia organization, Mr. Batcheller said that virtually every state Baptist convention in the South has now endorsed the proposed amendment.

His organization holds that the use of public money for sectarian purposes is a violation of American principles.

WPA Projects:

Courthouse and City Hall Vision Fading

Hopes for a new $5,000,000 Suffolk County Courthouse and a new $2,500,000 City Hall for Boston became increasingly dim today, following the statement by Harold L. Ickes, national PWA administrator, that "there can be no more substitution of projects in any of the states."

Courthouse controversy has almost narrowed down to another of the private spats in which Govenor Curley and Mayor Mansfield have been engaging recently. Mr. Curley went to Washington, returned with one of his usual promises that federal funds would be forthcoming to aid in building the courthouse. Then Mr. Mansfield went to Washington and returned to announce that the Governor was "talking through his tall, silk hat."

Information on the status of the Massachusetts PWA situation, given out by WPA Administrator Paul Edwards, shows:

1. That the Massachusetts allotment so far is $40,000,000 and that $12,000,000 more is needed to carry the program to June 30.
2. That within ten days, the total number of persons employed on WPA projects will amount to 117,530. Mr. Edward's aim is to fill the state's quota of 120,000.
3. That the new director plans to investigate personally the possibilities of improving white collar projects and of breaking down the large women's projects into smaller groups to avoid regimentation.

Coast Guard Finds Blimp Unnecessary

Officers Say CCC Rescue Proved Planes and Cutters Are Adequate

Give Several Reasons

Landing on Rough Ice and In Wind They Say Present Main Objections

Rescue of seven CCC boys from ice floes in Cape Cod Bay by the United States Coast Guard recently by their water and air arms convinces this government force that these two branches are entirely adequate for the type of work they have to perform, according to officials of the local headquarters.

The opinion had been expressed in some quarters that a blimp, such as was employed in the Tangier Island food emergency in Chesapeake Bay could have descended upon the ice pack and taken off the seven camp boys before the patrol boat Harriet Lane could have made her way through the ice. An amphibion would have been too heavy to land on the ice.

No Blimps in New England

Coast Guard officials countered this argument with the statement that the blimp, which had been employed in carrying food to Tangier Islanders had been borrowed from the Army at Langley Field. They pointed out that there are no blimps assigned to the Army in the New England area.

Among the difficulties of the rescue of the CCC boys by blimp would have been the high wind which would have made handling difficult and the necessity of bringing along a ground crew to handle the blimp in such a gale.

Factors which made rescue difficult with the usual equipment were shallow water plus thick ice which forbade the use of a type of deep-draft cutter such as the Cayuga which could have broken the ice more easily. Thus the Coast Guard had to employ the shallow-draft patrol boat Harriet Lane, which had difficulty going through the ice.

Little Smooth Ice

Officials said there was a bare 800 feet of comparatively smooth surface on the ice floe between ice hummocks about 16 feet high. This short stretch would have made landing with an type of coast-guard amphibion most difficult. Several coast-guard pilots, although doubtful of condition of the ice floe, volunteered to try and land upon the floe, but their superiors forbade this risk.

Among the practical difficulties of securing a heavier-than-air craft would be the necessity of building a hangar to house it and securing appropriations to finance it. Nowhere in Coast Guard circles in the continental United States is there any other unit which regularly employs blimps in its work. A blimp's value would be sheerly in observation work and in the Coast Guard officials' opinion is not suitable for water work.

Advantage in Amphibions

Coast Guard amphibions, officials said, have a range of 500 miles at speeds of 100 miles an hour and over. Furthermore, in almost every situation an amphibion can descend upon the surface of the water, pick up distressed seamen, and take off again.

They believed that possibly once in 100 years would such a combination of factors as happened in the CCC boys' rescue occur again.

For patrolling New England's coast line the Coast Guard employs a combination of bases spaced about 50 miles apart, most of which have voice radio communication, beach patrols set up on dangerous stretches of New England coast line and an air base at Winter Harbor, Salem, Mass.

At Strategic Points

Coast Guard cutters and patrol boats are also stationed at strategic ports.

Most of the beach patrols are linked by coast guard telephone lines which terminate either in the regular telephone system or in a beach patrol station equipped with radio. Thus in an emergency, or if the telephone lines should come down, these beach stations are always in communication by radio.

The larger bases spaced 50 miles apart generally employ their voice communication in emergencies and the telephone for ordinary business.

Can Co-ordinate Efforts

In addition, they can communicate between themselves and relay all emergency traffic to the Point Allerton base in Hull, Mass., which is linked by voice circuit to headquarters at the Custom House in Boston.

Over at the Navy Yard in Charlestown is the main Coast Guard radio station which carries all the message traffic in code between cutters, patrol boats and the shore. This station is linked by a teletype to the headquarters in the Custom House.

Thus headquarters is instantly available by a number of methods to any base, beach station, water craft or air base, in New England. So rescue work can be and often is directed from coast guard headquarters on the eighteenth floor of the Custom House.

Drive Is Opened On Sweatshops In Rhode Island

Textile Workers Initiate Move When Starvation Wages Are Exposed

Strike Starts Things

Outsiders Found Taking Idle Space in Mills and Paying Girls Almost Nothing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 14—Three separate investigations, two by organized labor groups and another by a city council, have been launched in an effort to determine how extensive has been the establishment of sweatshops in Rhode Island during the past few months, with a view of asking for action by the state division of labor, headed by L. Metcalf Walling.

The investigations have been ordered by the United Textile Workers of America, the International Lady Garment Workers and the Woonsocket City Council.

The decision to conduct the probe was made after a strike had been called in a West Warwick plant as the result of low wages and the discovery by a Woonsocket city councilman that one plant encouraged to come to this city by its municipal industrial agency was in reality a sweatshop.

Textile Union Acts

The United Textile Workers of America stepped into the picture when it was discovered that, in unorganized plants of the State, workers were being employed for as low as $5 weekly, thus affecting the standards that had been set up by the unions in the organized plants.

According to John Cavanaugh, organizer for the northern Rhode Island district for the textile workers, most of the plants that may well be labeled sweatshops were attracted by industrial committees of chambers of commerce and other civic bodies to take over space in mills that has been idle for months.

"Most of these plants," he said, "are runaways from industrial centers where they were not allowed to exploit the workers. They have come here, hoping to take advantage of the suffering of the textile workers during the long depression."

How the Scheme Works

According to Mr. Cavanaugh and William Ross, general organizer of the International Lady Garment Workers, the plan is to hire "learners." After several weeks they are designated "experienced." In most cases during the training period, the workers get little, if any, wages. After they have completed their training they are placed on the spare list and new "learners" are hired.

This goes on indefinitely unless a halt is called. Not only does the worker suffer, but business in general is hit by the practice, union men say.

In the Pawtuxet Valley plant where the strike was called by the International Lady Garment Workers Mr. Ross charged that the girls received as little as $5 weekly for full time, and that 30 cents an hour was the maximum wage. About 125 girls were affected by the strike order which crippled the plant.

Company to Move Plant

As the result of the strike, the superintendent of the plant says that the company will vacate the mill and make no further attempts to operate in Rhode Island. Union leaders however, promise "to follow the company" and prevent the operation of a shop under similar conditions in any other locality.

The Woonsocket City Council members intend to confer with the industrial committees of their city within the next few days to determine the conditions under which new plants are operating.

Weather

U S Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Snow or rain tonight and early Saturday, clearing and colder by Saturday night; lowest temperature tonight near 32 degrees; below 20 degrees Saturday night; strong northeast winds, gales off the coast, shifting to fresh northwest tonight.

Maine: Snow tonight and possibly Saturday morning; slowly rising temperature tonight and on the east coast Saturday.

New Hampshire: Snow tonight and possibly Saturday morning, probably heavy in the southeast portion tonight; slowly rising temperature tonight, colder Saturday night.

Vermont. Snow tonight and possibly Saturday morning; not so cold tonight, colder Saturday night.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably light snow or rain in the southeast portion late tonight or Saturday, colder Saturday night.

Rhode Island: Cloudy, possibly light rain or snow tonight or Saturday morning; colder Saturday night.

Connecticut: Cloudy, possibly light snow tonight or Saturday morning; not so cold tonight, colder Saturday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong east winds and gales shifting to fresh to strong northwest and west winds tonight over the north portion and fresh to strong west winds over the south portion; weather overcast with snow over the north portion tonight and over the extreme south portion late tonight or Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	28	21	Minneapolis	-18	-18
Bermuda	62	54	New Orleans	62	60
Chicago	26	26	New York	30	24
Denver	0	-2	Norfolk	36	36
Helena	-24	-26	Philadelphia	30	28
Jacksonville	56	56	St. Louis	20	20
Kansas City	-2	-2	San Francisco	54	54
Los Angeles	54	54	Washington	30	30
Miami	66	62			

A—8 a. m., E S. T., Feb. 14.
B—Minimum, Feb. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 4 p. m.; height 7.9 feet.
Saturday, 4 .0 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Light All Vehicles at 5:44 P. M.

Labor Wins Praise As Industries Gain In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 14—Whatever the reason for a general industrial upturn in New Hampshire within the year, labor is credited with its proportionate share in establishing a business equilibrium, according to State Commissioner of Labor John S. B. Davie. That state official believes this conclusion is justified after receiving reports of the quarterly survey being conducted by his department as a periodical checkup of labor, industry and contingent conditions.

Aside from conditions in the textile industry in Manchester occasioned by the shutdown of the Amoskeag mills, Commissioner Davie is of the opinion that a composite of general business conditions would indicate nothing "spotty" anywhere in the state.

Local Plants Provide Jobs

Outstanding localities showing business improvement are some of towns where small textile concerns, shoe factories and other diversified manufacturing has shown better than a 25 per cent improvement since the beginning of the present year. Local industry has absorbed many of the employables once upon relief rolls.

Employment of more than 1000 women in a sewing project that will last at least six months, and perhaps longer, a monthly pay roll aggregating more than $60,000, and a substantial reduction in the relief rolls of Manchester, were welcome items of news to the State Welfare and Relief Board within the week. Following close on the heels of the announcement of the highest total expenditures in December ever known for relief, State Welfare officials believe the pendulum has begun to swing the other way, and anticipate WPA and local projects will substantially reduce the number of unemployed in this State in the immediate future.

Labor Is Praised

Most encouraging aspect of the New Hampshire situation, said Commissioner Davie, has been the attitude of labor in general during the time progress has been noted. There has been a noticeable lack of any disposition to look for personal advantage through the process of strikes or demands for arbitration such as might have upset the morals of the workers. "Labor seems to be happy," he added.

Dartmouth to Confer Degree on Dr. Angell

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 14 (AP)—Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Dartmouth College today

Dr. Angell will participate in the rededication of Dartmouth Hall, restored this year after fire destroyed it last spring.

Wilson and Farnum Eye Attorney General's Post

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The excitement of an election year is so contagious that few politicians can resist the temptation of announcing their candidacy for higher office. This year, perhaps reflecting the tension of national and state politics, has brought forth in Boston a large number of candidates for the higher offices in city, county and state.

With City Councilor Robert Gardiner Wilson's announcement that he will probably not spend another term in the Council comes the story that he will presumably be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Attorney General. One of the three or four Republican members of the City Council, Mr. Wilson has always been a strong campaigner and has been able to turn the necessary Democratic votes in his Dorchester ward to his own advantage.

Other Candidates

If he tries for this office, Mr. Wilson's leading Republican opponent will probably be George R. Farnum, prominent Boston lawyer and special investigator for the City of Boston's law department. According to announcements from the Mayor's office, Mr. Farnum will be entrusted by the city with the prosecution of the Edmund L. Dolan-Legal Securities Corporation case.

Mr. Farnum's intention of running for the Attorney General's office came to light during the recent Finance Commission's inquiry into the activities of the city's law department in gathering evidence against Mr. Dolan. At that time it was testified that Mr. Farnum had made the statement that if the city did not go through with the Dolan case he would run for Attorney General on the platform of "Curley-Dolan."

There are obesrvers, however, who feel that certain testimony given by Sidney E. Sullivan, City Constable connected with the Dolan investigation, before the Finance Commission has seriously damaged Farnum ossibilities to win the support of Massachusetts Republican leaders.

* * *

Fin Com Changes

A turnover in the staff of the Finance Commission is reported to be under way. Yesterday came the announcement that Guy C. Emerson, consulting engineer of that body since 1910, and the oldest employee in point of service, had been forced to retire. News from Mr. Emerson's home stated that considerable animosity existed between Mr. Emerson and an influential employee of that body. The latter is understood to have procured Mr. Emerson's removal.

The reason given for the Finance Commission's vote to remove Mr. Emerson is that since the advent of Mayor Mansfield there has been little need for a consulting engineer, since most of the public works during his administration have been done with federal funds, and powers of the Finance Commission do not extend to investigating the Federal Government.

Probable Successors

City Hall expects two influential politicians in the Democratic Party will be appointed by the Finance Commission to fill the job from which Mr. Emerson was removed, allegedly because of lack of work. The two men are John McGrath, former City Councilor and at present chairman of the Democratic State Committee and James Goggin, publicity representative for the same organization and formerly a political writer on the Boston Herald.

There have been intimations for some time that Mr. Goggin was in line for some Curley-appointed job and his name was often mentioned in connection with the secretaryship of the Finance Commission That position is, however, a civil service one and is consequently protected.

J. G. H.

Plan for Auto Roads Up Great Blue Hill Draws Wide Protest

All civic organizations in the Metropolitan District were urged by the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association to enter a protest against the building of two new one-way automobile roads up Great Blue Hill in the Blue Hills Reservation.

The Association, a voluntary organization for the protection and improvement of forests and the preservation of natural scenery, entered protest itself at its annual meeting last Thursday declaring that the roads are not needed and will detract from the natural beauty of the hill.

The project was proposed by Governor Curley some time ago to provide work under WPA. According to the association, government approval of funds to begin work is imminent, and the matter will probably be decided within the next two weeks. Protests, therefore, should be sent immediately to the Governor, the Metropolitan Park Commission or to Paul Edwards, director of WPA.

For Men Must Sew On New WPA Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 14—Two score hands are all thumbs today on the WPA sewing project.

When Mrs. Elizabeth Fairfield, supervisor of the WPA cannery here, received orders to close down the plant she was also instructed to transfer the 71 employees to sewing jobs. It would have been simple enough if all 71 had been women. Twenty of them were men and for the present they are doing odd jobs in the sewing room and making what headway they can against the handicaps of unaccustomed needlework.

Farm Loans Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 15—The Northampton Production Credit Association lent more than $450,000 to farmer members last year, as compared to $275,000 the previous year, it was revealed at the annual meeting. There are now 224 members.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"3 WISE FOOLS" (Shubert). Starring William Gillette and assisted by James Kirkwood, Charles Coburn and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"THE GHOST TRAIN" (Copley). A revival starring Mary Young, assisted by Robin Thomas, Marjorie Clark, Mildred Dana, Sandra Greene, Eric Kalkhurst, Richard Heath and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"END OF SUMMER" (Colonial). The Theater Guild presents a new play by S. N. Behrman starring Ina Claire and Osgood Perkins. 8:20. Tomorrow: 2:20.

Movies

MAJESTIC — "Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. 8:30.

METROPOLITAN — Paul Muni in "The Story of Louis Pasteur." 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5:20, 8:05, 10:45. Stage: John Boles with a big musical revue. Sevitzky's orchestra.

FINE ARTS—Russian novelty picture, "The New Gulliver," based on Jonathan Swift's "Gulliver's Travels." 1:20, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50. Also "Rose Bowl Classic," a Mickey Mouse and other shorts.

MODERN—James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Ceiling Zero." 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also, "Your Uncle Dudley," with Edward Everett Horton. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15. Tomorrow: Bing Crosby and Ethel Merman in "Anything Goes." Also Victor McLaglen and Heather Angel in "The Informer."

EXETER—"Affairs of Susan," 2:15, 5:05, 8. Frank Morgan and Cecily Courtneidge in "The Perfect Gentleman." 3:40, 8:30, 9:25.

BOSTON—"Two in the Dark," with Walter Abel and Margot Grahame. 10:48 a. m., 1:48, 4:48, 7:48, 10:32 Stage: Wayne King, and his orchestra. Arren-Broderick in "Opera in the Ruff." Helen Charleston and Allen and Kent.

UPTOWN—Lily Pons in "I Dream Too Much," 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Also, "Another Face." 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Tomorrow: "Rose of the Rancho." Also "Red Salute."

TREMONT—Clark Gable in "After Office Hours," 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Redheads on Parade," with John Boles and Dixie Lee, 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Land of Evangeline," "Foolish Heart," "Gentlemen's Sport," latest news reels, and other shorts.

UNIVERSITY — Shirley Temple in "The Littlest Rebel." 3:20, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Collegiate." 2, 5, 8.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Navy Wife." 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Red Salute." 3:45, 6:55, 10:05

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Rose Marie," co-starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Flim directed by W. S. Van Dyke and produced by Hunt Stromberg. Orpheum: 9:10 a. m. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also, "A Perfect Tribute."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Claire Trevor and Kent Taylor in "My Marriage." Fenway: 2:20, 4:58, 7:35, 10:14. Paramount: 9, 11:32 a. m., 2:10, 4:42, 7:14, 9:52. Also "Freshman Love," with Frank McHugh and Patricia Ellis. Fenway: 1, 3:38, 6:16, 8:54. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6, 8:40.

MEMORIAL—Ann Harding and Herbert Marshall in "The Lady Consents." 10 a. m., 12:01, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06. Also latest "March of Time."

Music

STEINERT HALL—Recital by Mr. Wilfred Tremblay, organist. Admission free, but by ticket only. 8:15.

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede, conductor. 8:15.

ROSLINDALE WPA CONCERT — Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor, Washington Irving School, Poplar and Florence Streets. 7:30

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Richard Cosby, conductor, English High School, 29 Montgomery Street. 7:30.

NORTH END WPA CONCERT — Instrumental trio. Boston Seaman's Friend Society, 287 Hanover Street. 8.

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Valentine costume party. Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline. 8:15.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB —Dinner Dance. 40 Beacon Street. 7.

ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES—Meeting of the northeastern section of the American Chemical Society. Address on "Treatment of Industrial Wastes," by Prof. Charles R. Hoover of Wesleyan University. 28 Newbury Street. 8.

Radio Programs On Page 10

Tomorrow

Music

JORDAN HALL—Recital by Jan Smeterlin, pianist. 3.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Tapestries," guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Take 1:15 train at North Station for Hamilton-Wenham, for bird walk around Pleasant Pond.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Lecture on "Emotional Economics: Soak the Rich and Starve the Poor," by Prof. William Starr Myers of Princeton University. 46 Beacon Street. 11 a. m. Also, illustrated lecture on "Washington, the National Capital," by Lloyd Bemis. 2:30.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Talk on the boyhood of Abraham Lincoln, picturing his companionship with his mother Nancy Hanks Lincoln, and the pranks and struggles of his early days, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. 3.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Meet at Forest Hills Station at 2 for 4-mile woods walk through Roslindale to Hyde Park.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at North Station for 1:29 train to Wyoming. Walk in Middlesex Fells, with route and distance to be determined by snow conditions.

REPERTORY THEATER—"Merry Movies" presented by Mrs. William Stanley Parker Six Mickey Mouse and other cartoons. 9:45 a. m. to 6:30.

BOSTON FRIENDSHIP TOUR — Meet in corridor of Pilgrim Hall. Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street, at 1:45, for visit to the State and Court Houses. Talks on pertinent subjects.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address on "Three Moral Problems in Massachusetts Today" by Dr. James Gordon Gilkey of Springfield. 3 Joy Street. 1

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE — Ninth annual conference of the Alumnae Association. "Contemporary Literature," will be discussed. Morning and afternoon sessions, open to the public.

B. U. SCHOOL OF EDUCATION—Second in a series of lectures on "The Superintendent Administers the School," entitled "Relations with the Community," by Burr J. Merriam of Framingham. 7:15.

ROXBURY WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"Business and Racketeering" by Harry A. Bornstein, with musical program Emmanuel Memorial House. 11 Newcomb Street. 8.

THE BARN THEATER—"A Protege of the Mistress," presented by the Ford Hall Forum Players. 36 Joy Street. 8:30.

Crowded Schedule Of Winter Sports Waits Snow Fans

New England's great army of winter sport fans prepared for another trip to the open today, as a heavy snowfall assured skiers, snowshoers, and tobogganers of excellent conditions for the week end.

Chief items among week-end events are the many down-hill and slalom ski tournaments, as well as jumping and cross-country races scheduled at many points.

The Eastern Interscholastic Tournament will be held tomorrow, under auspices of the Lebanon (N. H.) Outing Club, as will the Northeastern Vermont and New Hampshire Interscholastic Sports Meet, sponsored by the East Ryegate Outing Club of Vermont.

Championship Contests

The Massachusetts third-class downhill and slalom championship contests will be held under auspices of the Greenfield (Mass.) Outing Club tomorrow and Sunday, while a third interschoastic meet will be held tomorrow at the Bousquet Ski Park, Pittsfield, Mass., under auspices of the Mt. Greylock Ski Club.

Snow trains of the Boston & Maine will visit Goffstown, N. H.; Windsor, Brattleboro and Stowe, Vt., this week end. Its major train will be the one to Goffstown, which leaves North Station at 8:30 Sunday morning. The electric incline railway there will be in operation, and skiers will be able to ride up the mountain on the railroad and then ski down. The week-end snow train, leaving North Station tomorrow at 12:30, will carry passengers to the Mt. Mansfield-Smuggler's Notch area.

Other Trains Scheduled

The Boston & Albany's Winter Sportsman is scheduled to leave South Station at 8:30 Sunday morning for Hinsdale, high in the Berkshire Hills, and will make stops en route to pick up passengers in Allston, Newtonville, Wellesley and Framingham.

Middlebury (Vt.) College will hold its winter carnival this week end, with all the usual events, including crowning of the snow queen, followed by the carnival ball. Bath, N. H., also holds its winter carnival, and at Rochester, Vt., in conjunction with the winter carnival there, ski jumpers will try the huge 70-meter jump.

Town Keeps Its Roads Four Years Fatality Free

PLAINFIELD, Mass., Feb. 14 (AP)—Plainfield is proud of its automobile accident record.

The Registrar of Motor Vehicles reported no fatalities in automobile accidents in Plainfield in the past four years.

Maine Bank Deposits Soar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 14—The total resources of the 33 mutual savings banks of Maine increased more than $2,800,000 in 1935 to set a record for all time of more than $136,000,000, and the total deposits increased more than $2,500,000 to reach a peak of more than $121,000,000.

Colby Revives $3,000,000 Plan To Move College to New Site

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Me., Feb. 14—Edwin Allan Lightner of New York City has been added to the administrative staff of Colby College as a special assistant to President Franklin W. Johnson in the resumption of the plans to move Colby College to its new campus site on Mayflower Hill, two miles away.

This project was initiated in 1929 as a result of a survey of higher education in Maine directed by a committee appointed by the Governor. The findings of these investigators stated that, because of Colby's present situation, between river, railway and highway, no new buildings could be added as needed in future years and that an entirely new campus should be found if Colby was to maintain its high standards and continue to do its share in serving the needs of college education in Maine.

After two years of discussion, the Colby trustees decided to take this action, and the preliminary steps toward raising the $3,000,000 needed to bring this about were begun in 1931. These plans were suspended for an indefinite period, however, because of the continued economic depression.

The Colby trustees, at their last meeting, voted to resume the undertaking and authorized the appointment of Mr. Lightner as special assistant in this project. Mr. Lightner is a graduate of Oberlin College and has been engaged in financial and business work in New York City.

Behind the Microphones

Snapshot of E. B. Rideout, WEEI's weather forecaster, in action . . . said to be only private weather forecaster employed by any radio station in the United States . . . barrage of telephone calls from clients and listeners inquiring about state of weather constantly interrupts our conversation . . . admits he "lives and eats weather" . . . has been a hobby with him all his life and has always wanted to be weather forecaster . . . started with WEEI in August, 1925 . . . used to go to the Weather Bureau for his reports . . . now has a weather bureau of his own in WEEI's offices which contains all standard apparatus used by United States Weather Bureau . . . recording thermometer, wind direction, rain and snow gauges and barograph . . . mounted on 30-foot pole atop Edison building, Tremont Street, Boston.

Mr. Rideout is a conscientious forecaster . . . remains constantly on job after he has forecast a storm . . . predicted six inches for Boston today . . . Is he right? . . . Look out of your own windows . . . figures his "batting average" is about 85 to 90 per cent correct forecasts.

Clients of Mr. Rideout are highway departments of the State, cities and towns, milk companies, oil companies, gas companies, coal companies, railroads, street car lines and industrial plants . . . can when in a hurry contact them all in about 20 minutes . . . says it takes about an hour when he has a storm forecast . . . calls clients once a day with forecast and they reciprocate by giving him local weather conditions . . . gets as little as 1½ hours' sleep at Belmont home when he gets into a heavy forecasting session . . . gives two forecasts daily over WEEI, at 8 a. m. and 11 p. m. . . . is allowed to break into programs during day, however, when storms are forecast.

* * *

Red Nichols

Red Nichols, whose torrid trumpet you will hear tonight on WBZ, 8:30 o'clock, was christened Ernest Loring Nichols, but he keeps it dark. . . . Comes from the Mormon country. . . . Birthplace was Ogden, Utah, 30 miles from Salt Lake City. . . . Father was professor of music at the state university. . . . But didn't want his son to be a professional musician. . . . Slated for an army career, Red won an appointment to West Point, after graduation from Culver Military Academy. . . . Gave them plenty of "fancy" bugling at Culver. . . . Rebelling, he ran away from home at the age of 16.

Organized his own band, "The Syncopating Five," toured through the Middle West, playing for dances . . . Changed name to "Red Nichols and His Five Pennies," went to New York . . . Made phonograph records under various names . . . Still has his first record, with "Chicago" on one side, "Toot, Toot, Tootsie" on the other . . . Laughed and clowned all through his first broadcast, over WEAF, in 1924.

Thought radio a freak novelty which wouldn't last. . . . Changed his mind later. . . . Has been on the air eight years. . . . Credits Paul Whiteman with having elevated dance bands to their present status. . . . Whiteman was best man at Red's wedding in City Hall, New York. . . . The bride was Willa Inez Stutzman, of the "Vanities." . . . They now live in Forest Hills L. I.

Have a daughter, Dorothy, aged 7 . . . won't go to bed until she hears "Daddy's" broadcast . . . Her hair is bright, flaming red. . . . Nichols is 30 years old. . . . Favors conservative navy blue suits, bright socks and ties. . . . Likes backgammon, bridge, poker, pinochle. . . . Dislikes ping-pong and movies. . . . Plays tennis and baseball. Has a radio in every room of his house. . . . Says Andre Kostelanetz is his favorite radio entertainer. . . . Is five feet, eight inches tall.

Vermont-Middlebury Debate Set for Feb. 25

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 14—The annual prize debate between Middlebury College and the University of Vermont will be held this year at Vermont, Feb. 25, on the question of the Supreme Court's power of decision. Vermont will argue the affirmative. The three men who place highest in the opinion of the judges will receive prizes of $25, $15 and $10, given by Winship Lawrence, Rutland, of the class of 1901.

Rhode Island State College debaters will come to Burlington on March 4, also arguing the Supreme Court question. D. H. Howe of Adams, Mass.; F. W. Timmerman, Morrisville, and C. Gronback Jr., E. Barnet, will debate for the varsity this semester.

Dictating Machines Improved

Two new types of dictating machines, using magnetized steel tape in place of wax cylinders, recently have been developed in Germany.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With snow to the left of us, and snow to the right of us, and "Oh, say, can you ski?" as the introduction to practically every bit of conversation nowadays, it's almost impossible to avoid this popular sport!

Not that we really want to, though . . . especially since we've been around acquiring authentic information regarding the subject . . . information that includes just what to wear, as well as just where to wear it. And we now know that one pair of any old ski boots, plus one pair of any old skis, doesn't necessarily make a "pure Christiana" . . . or if it does, it's in spite of, rather than because of, this casual selection!

* * *

Right Ski Clothes

Ski clothes and equipment in general are more likely to prove sound investments if purchased under the supervision of an expert, and most of the sporting goods dealers and ski shops in town have at least two or three salesmen who qualify (for instance, Wright & Ditson's, Filene's, Iver Johnson's, Hambro's Ski Camp, the Sporting Tailors, Bob Smith's and Jordans), and acting upon their advice you will undoubtedly save yourself a lot of grief.

First of all, it seems that if one's budget necessitates skimping, it must not be in the boots, for if ski boots are of good quality, fit well, and give a good sense of oneness and control over the skis, other deficiencies in equipment can be tolerated.

At Oscar H. Hambro's Ski Camp, "the shop with all the atmosphere" (and open evenings, as well as all the year round) at 17 Carver Street, the prices of good domestic boots (with steel shanks!) start at $6.75. Boots with grooves in the heels are necessary in order to keep the ski harness in place. You may be interested in a fairly new spring binding in which the spring is actually part of the binding, rather than an extra piece; giving quicker action.

* * *

Ski Prices Vary

We find that skis vary in price, but a flat-top hickory ski (first in favor, ash and maple following) is usually around $1 per foot (two seven-foot skis thus cost $14). Skis are still measured to stop where your wrist ends and palm begins as your arm is stretched about you even as ski poles are measured to come a little above the arm pit, but it is better to have them too long than too short.

Now once you get into action, skiing is a particularly warm sport, so it seems that the idea in the beginning is to feel as cool as possible, without being actually cold! However, this state is not acquired by wearing thick, heavy clothes that retard and restrict your action. Naturally the choice of material for an outfit depends upon the individual, (or his purse) but gabardine is the most popular in both men and women's wear. The reason is obvious, inasmuch as it is a closely woven material, hence somewhat of a windbreaker, and has a hard, finish that frankly discourages and shakes off any amorous blops of snow that have a desire to cling! A two piece gabardine outfit may be had for around $25 or $30 . . . or a duplicate outfit in Melton cloth for $18.50.

* * *

Blue Gabardines

Incidentally, fashion scouts at Dartmouth Carnival reported more emphasis on these smart, serious-looking blue gabardines, although the gay Scandinavian sweaters, Tyrolean sets and parkas (also found in the shops mentioned) were, as usual in evidence.

A model at Hambro's wears an attractive gabardine outfit that consists of blue trousers (with the tricky gusset arrangement at the ankles that eliminates that unpleasant bulkiness) a short, flame red, double-breasted, Austrian jacket, under which is a plaid woolen shirt, and a loud tie, with blue ski cap that has visor.

You may prefer, or actually need a parka, made perhaps of Byrd cloth, with a picture of Admiral Byrd right at the back of your neck! There are times, we are told, when they are almost a necessity, especially if you're heading in the direction of Mt. Washington and Tuckerman's Ravine . . . where the wind sometimes plays around you at a mere 230 miles an hour! We know where there's a grand buy in a parka (or at least there was!) . . . at Wright & Ditson's. It appeared to be the last one, had the fur trimming, and had been marked down to something like $7.50, which we believe to be at least half its original.

* * *

Jersey Trousers

If you like dark brown, Filene's Snow Train shows a complete outfit made up in this color . . . the trousers of fine jersey, and the jacket of brown plaid. They have plenty of the colorful accessories that you pick up as you go along, such as Peasant hankies that you tie around your head, giving an Ellis Island effect; gay knitted sashes, mittens, and shells (the long cotton and leather mittens that are worn over woolen mittens, to insure positive warmth and protection from the snow).

The devil caps . . . at Jordan's . . . have been a good seller. They're invariably white, and knitted, and inasmuch as they come way down and around, they're warm, and keep your hair in place. Then again, their individual angora hoods may be just what you've been looking for.

* * *

Ski Carriers, Too

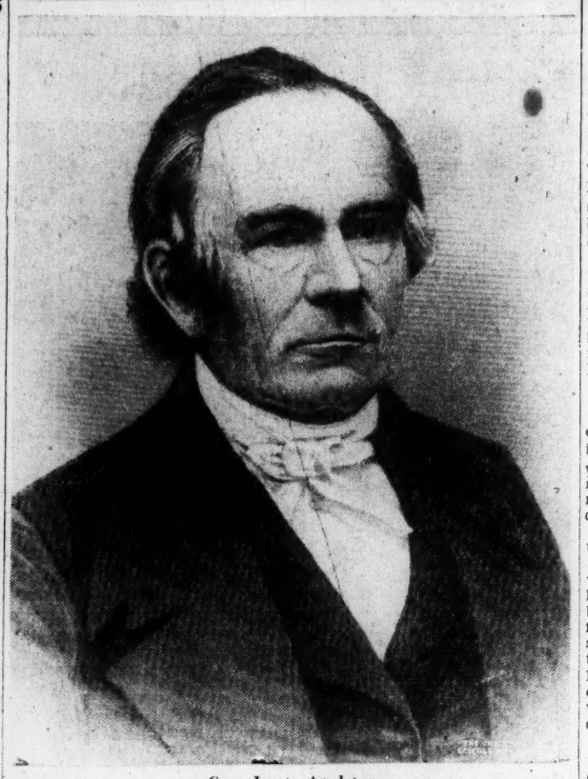
Skis are awkward things to truck around in a car, unless you have some kind of a ski rack. Maybe we didn't look in the right places, but the lowest price we found for a rack was $4. Which we think is fair enough, when you consider that it's made of steel, will not damage your fenders, will accommodate four pairs of skis, and has been known to carry six! But best of all it's not complicated, and is easily detached. The rack to which we refer is sold by B. F. Morse, 25 Bow Road, Newton Center (C. N. 3297W) and will be delivered.

And to complete your equipment, a kodak (Eastman Kodak Stores at 38 Bromfield Street and Hotel Statler) which can be tucked into but a breath of space in your ski pack, with which your escort may snap you in the process of executing the "Telemark" . . . that neat skiing maneuver (in more ways than one).

J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature)

Prohibitionist



Gen. James Appleton

Born in Ipswich, Mass., Feb. 14, 1786, and Known as the "Father of Prohibition," the 150th Anniversary of His Birth Passed Almost Unnoticed

Work of 'Father of Prohibition' Recalled on 150th Anniversary

Probably passing unknown even to most of the great host who still support the ideal he first urged in this country, was the 150th anniversary today of the birth of Gen. James Appleton, credited with being the "Father of Prohibition." He was born Feb. 14, 1786, in Ipswich, Mass., and gained the first idea of prohibition by law while serving in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1831.

One day, listening to a debate upon a license bill then being considered by the Legislature, he was suddenly seized with the thought that if—as appeared from the debate—the sale of liquor was so baneful to the public, it should not be licensed at all.

First Prohibitionist

This idea took deep root in General Appleton's thought and believing he had found a true principle which would, if faithfully applied, rid society of rum selling he determined to do all in his power to secure its adoption by the public.

The Ipswich Chronicle reports that three of the General's letters (published in the Salem Gazette) were the first announcement of prohibition. Although the doctrine has been much discussed and many laws formulated in different states, it is said that these three letters contain the full principle, namely, the absolute prohibition of the traffic, as the duty of the state, with penalties for violation sufficiently severe to secure observance.

Urged Dry Law

In 1833 General Appleton moved to Maine. In 1837, he secured a petition which allowed him to enter the Maine legislature. He said this petition was signed by a large number of friends who prayed for prohibition. He wrote and presented to the Legislature a report setting forth his arguments for prohibition and strongly urging the adoption of a law.

This memorial demanded the abrogation of all license laws under the assumption that such laws were the life and support of the drink traffic. He demanded prohibition for the same reason that the State makes laws to prevent the sale of unwholesome meats, or for the removal of anything which endangers the health and life of the citizen or which threatens to subvert our civil rights or overthrow the Government.

It was in this school of vigorous ethics and sound prohibitive philosophy that Neal Dow and others of that day were said to have received the education and inspiration for their efforts in succeeding years.

Law Passed in 1846

In 1846 General Appleton's report and the work of Maine prohibitionists had its effect. The first Maine prohibitionary law was passed in that year.

It was said to have accomplished great good, but though correct in principle it was found to be inadequate to suppress the traffic, at least to the extent desired by prohibitionists, and the law was repealed. Agitation continued vigorously.

Meetings were held in all parts of the State. Literature was circulated and because of this activity the Legislature adopted another Maine prohibition law (under a Democratic administration) in 1851. This law was drafted by Neal Dow and had search and seizure clauses and other improvements on the Appleton law of 1846. It became known over the world as the Maine Law, and Neal Dow, as a consequence, gained the reputation of being its father.

Crochets 9175 Yards In 8 Weeks' Leisure

By the Associated Press

Rutland, Vt., Feb. 14

MRS. B. H. MINER likes crocheting and doesn't believe in wasting time.

She says she thinks her activity during the past eight weeks is something of a record—9175 yards of crocheted material. Included were:

A three-piece writing desk set, four large centerpieces, four large rugs, and a piece called "Statue of Liberty," containing 1700 yards of material.

Municipal Light Helps To Pay Bills of Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY FALLS, Mass., Feb. 14—The Municipal Electric Light Board has notified the town finance committee that it has voted to turn over $10,000 to the town. The money, a transfer from the operating revenue of the department, will be used for the relief of taxation.

The municipal board has repeatedly contributed large sums from its revenue to the town, last year transfering $20,000.

U. S. Trade Looks Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 14—President Stanley C. Hope of the Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company, home from an extended trip through England, France, Holland, Switzerland and Austria, says prospects are good for the sale of oil burners and gasoline pumps abroad this season. England is rapidly becoming a good field, he said, and conditions in France are improving. German restrictions are such at present that business prospects are considered hopeless by the local manufacturer.

Community Youth Council Organized in Westfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass., Feb. 14—Preliminary steps have been taken for the organization of a permanent community youth council here. Young people between the ages of 15 and 30 are registering at the temporary headquarters in the basement of the State Teachers College building.

A staff of 30 working under the National Youth Administration, has enrolled 600 young people, many of whom are attending classes in civil service, dramatics and institutional training. Other courses are being offered as fast as enrollments are classified.

Court Dismisses Movie Test Suit Over Chaplin Film

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 14 (AP)—Judge Alfred C. Baldwin yesterday dismissed "without prejudice" a petition by Mrs. Ida Vuolo, operator of two Stamford theaters, for a mandatory injunction forcing United Artists, motion picture distributors, to provide her with Charles Chaplin's latest film.

Theater owners of the State packed the Superior Court, regarding the petition as a test case of great importance to motion picture exhibitors throughout the country.

Counsel for the plaintiff explained that United Artists is under contract to furnish Mrs. Vuolo with film copies of "Modern Times" for a first showing in Stamford.

The picture was leased while it was in the making, he charged, and last week had a so-called preview in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and London, Eng.

Mrs. Vuolo's claim was based on what was termed a definition of "road shows" and "previews."

The court said in denying the petition that the matter of time was so great that in event he should grant the injunction there is little possibility of its being carried out reasonably.

Mrs. Vuolo asked films for today. Her plea was included in a $7000 damage action against the defendant, returnable at the March term.

WPA Truck Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 14—Owners of trucks will be permitted to drive their own machines on WPA jobs as the result of a city council vote. Many reports had been received that relief workers were careless in handling the machines, with resultant repair costs.

Maine Education To Have Course On 'Science of Living'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 11—Instead of the title, "Temperance" generally associated with prohibition, "The Science of Living" has been taken as the subject for a course in moderation being developed by the State Department of Education.

Members of a committee appointed to develop the course hope that it will be ready for use by next September, to be incorporated in all courses of the public school curriculum.

Instead of the old-style training, using fear and other emotions in the cause of moderation and abstinence, the course will take a scientific approach "to direct human behavior toward the development of the ideal citizen."

Although the course will teach the value of moderation in all things, and of abstinence from harmful things, it will approach the liquor problem by offering "a practical, scientific understanding of uses and abuses of alcohol."

The course will be so directed as to work into the entire program of Maine public schools, with particular emphasis on the grades.

Group of Scholars Planning Tribute To Prof. Whitehead

In tribute to Alfred North Whitehead, famous British philosopher and mathematician, now a professor at Harvard, nine American philosophers who were once his students have written a book of essays which will be presented to him tomorrow.

"The individuals composing the group represent many different tendencies in contemporary American philosophy, and the volume indicates some, at least, of the many directions in which the thought of Whitehead is being felt," the authors state in a foreward, explaining the nature of the tribute to their teacher on his 75th anniversary.

The group of younger American scholars contributing to the volume, which is entitled "Philosophical Essays for Alfred North Whitehead," includes F. S. C. Northrop, of Yale University; Raphael Demos, of Harvard; Scott Buchanan, of the University of Virginia; Willard V. Quine, and Henry S. Leonard, of Harvard; Paul Weiss, of Bryn Mawr College; S. Kirby-Miller, of Reed College; Charles Hartshorne, of the University of Chicago; and Otis H. Lee, of Pomona College.

Professor Whitehead graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1884, and was Lecturer on Mathematics there until he went to the University of London in 1911. He was Dean of the Faculty of Science at the University of London when he became Professor of Philosophy at Harvard in 1924. Among his works are "Principia Mathematica," which he wrote in 1910 in collaboration with Bertrand Russell; "Science and the Modern World," in 1925; "Process and Reality," 1929; and "Adventures in Ideas," 1933.

Pay Cut Partly Restored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Feb. 14—School teachers and other town employees whose pay has not been previously restored, were given back one half of the cut imposed on them in 1933 at the annual town meeting last night. Last year the police and the town clerk, were returned to their customary wage scales.

Mrs. Coolidge Honors Scouts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 14—Mrs. Grace Goodhue Coolidge has presented Eagle Scout awards to six Boy Scouts at a court of honor arranged in a setting portraying King Arthur's Court. "If I am here next year," Mrs. Coolidge said, "I hope to see 10 Scouts so honored."

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1110kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 **'The Monitor Views the News'**	**"Congress Speaks": current affairs discussions**	"Trends in Literature"	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15 Breen and De Rose; soloist		Jack Onslow's baseball school	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30 "The Singing Lady": sketch	Tom Mix's Straight Shooters.	"Jack Armstrong": drama	Melodies: recorded music
5:45 'Little Orphan Annie': sketch	Kahakalau's Hawaiian music.	Nature News	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00 News; "Supper Show"; songs	Evening Tattler; skits; music.	Yankee News Service	"Buck Rogers"; sketch
6:15 Mr. & Mrs. Magoogie: sketch	News; "Musical Turns"	Radio Rendezvous: interview.	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30 News; soloist; sport briefs	Records; Olympic reports	Donald and Francine; Case & Landers; quartet	Report; 'Blue Flames,' quartet **Kaltenborn Edits the News**
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	New Hampshire Sports forecast		
7:00 Joe Rines's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	"Myrt and Marge"; drama	Yankee News Service
7:15 "Captain Tim's Stories"	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch; soloists	"Lazy Dan, the Minstrel Man"; soloists; orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30 "Lum and Abner"; sketch	After Dinner Revue: soloist		"Dude Ranch Nights"
7:45 "Old Man Winter"	Musical Moments: recording	**Boake Carter, news comment**	Hod Williams's Orchestra
8:00 Irene Rich; sketch	**Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; piano duo; Rosario Bourdon's concert orchestra**	**Walter Woolf King; Beatrice Lillie; chorus; orchestra**	**Gabriel Heatter, commentator**
8:15 Wendell Hall, uke and songs		"Broadway Varieties": Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra	Francis J Cronin at the organ
8:30 Prom: Red Nichols's Orchestra; James Melton; choir			"Chemistry of Today"; talk
8:45			"Gypsy Rhapsody"
9:00 Al Pearce and his Gang:	**"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Bernice Claire; orchestra**	Hollywood Hotel: sketch with Janet Gaynor; Robert Taylor and Lewis Stone; Dick Powell; soloists; orchestras	Reggie Childs's Orchestra
9:15 Harry Sosniks's Orchestra			Saving Golf Strokes
9:30 **Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; choir**	Court of Human Relations: dramtic sketch		Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra
9:45			Yankee News Service
10:00 **"Trade and Peace," Cordell Hull, Secretary of State**	**"The First Nighter"; "Fare Enough"; dramatic sketch.**	**Richard Himber and his orchestra; Stuart Allen, soloist**	Edgar Guest 50th anniversary dinner; talk, Edgar Guest.
10:15		**Dramatizations of the news**	
10:30 **"The Other Americas": speakers; Littau's Orch.**	**NBC Music Guild: flute, harp and cello recital**	Spotlight Revue: variety	**"Jazz Nocturne"; variety**
10:45			**James A. Farley, interview**
11:00 Reports; news; musicale	Forecasts, E. B Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Anthony Trini's Orchestra
11:15 Kay Fayre, songs	Sports; Musical Turns	**"Challenge to Women"**	Anthony Trini's Orchestra
11:30 Emil Coleman and his dance	Little Jack Little's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra
11:45 orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	Anson Weeks's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Cincinnati Conservatory of Music program.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Grange program; "Résumé of the Munitions Investigation," Senator Gerald P. Nye; speakers; soloists; band.

After Luncheon

1:55 WBZ, WEEI (WJZ-WEAF—National), Metropolitan Opera Company in Verdi's "Il Trovatore."

5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

5:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Treasure Trails": National Park Service sketch.

6:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Frederic W. Wile, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."

Dinner and After

7:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Family on Tour": Frank Parker; Bob Hope; orchestra.

7:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Band concert, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor; Indian legend.

7:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Hampton Institute Choir.

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "The Great Waltz," with James Melton and Jessica Dragonette.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade": soloists; vocal groups; orchestra.

8:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Peace Conference: "Can War Be Stopped?": speakers.

8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Goossens, conductor.

9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; chorus; concert orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rubinoff's Orchestra; Virginia Rea; Jan Pierce.

9:30 WNAC Yankee Minute Men: talks on transportation.

9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Chateau: Al Jolson; scene from "Green Pastures," with Hall Johnson Choir; soloists; Robert Wildhack, comedian.

Late Evening

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Townsend Utopia," Dr. Ray Bert Westerfield.

10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), "The World of Science": "Age of Alloys," Dr. Paul D. Merica.

10:30 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Debate on anti-lynching bill, from Washington, D. C.

10:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Broadcasting and the American Public," interview of George Henry Payne, FCC member, by Boake Carter.

Sunday's Features

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Musical Art Quartet recital.

10:35 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Beethoven Sonata Series: Alexander Semmler, pianist.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Symphony Orchestra.

12:45 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), News commentary from London.

2:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Leslie Howard's Matinee: Sheriff's "Journey's End."

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Magic Key: Dusolina Giannini; Armand Tokatyan; Lum and Abner; sports relay; orch.

3:00 WNAC, Recordings from Bach 250th Anniversary Album, by Philadelphia Orchestra.

3:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor.

3:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Metropolitan Auditions of the Air; soloists; orchestra.

5:30 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; songs; orchestra.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Benny and company; Kenny Baker, tenor; Johnny Green's Orchestra.

7:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Phil Baker; Tommy Tucker's Orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.

9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour; Gladys Swarthout, mezzo-soprano; chorus; symphony orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor.

9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Paul Whiteman's Musical Varieties: Helen Morgan; Ramona; quartet; other soloists.

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Suzanne Fisher, soprano.

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Community Fund Reaches Its Goal And Goes Beyond

The Boston Community Chest Fund went over the top last night, but not with the proverbial bang. The 12,000 solicitors barely eased the relief machine over the $3,750,000 by a mere $26,616. But that was sufficient to set 800 campaign workers cheering at a victory dinner held in the Bradford Hotel.

Last-minute contributors from Bostonians in distant lands turned pending defeat into victory. By the time all of these contributions are in—they probably will trickle in for two to three weeks more—the campaign fund should be well over the $4,000,000 mark, campaign officials declared today.

One might have thought from the gala celebrations last night that it was New Year's Day. In effect, it was the beginning of a New Year to 101 charitable and relief agencies dependent upon the minimum figure of $3,750,000 set to meet their barest requirements of 1936. And it was a cause for celebrations that Boston for the first time in the history of emergency relief campaigns, has actually "gone over the peak."

The chest campaign was originally set to last 14 days, ending Feb. 10. But the expectation of long-distance contributions coming in caused campaign officials to withhold the final estimate until last night. And now, according to Ripley L. Dana, general manager of the drive, "much-needed financial assistance has been made possible."

Speakers last night included Charles F. Adams, former Secretary of the Navy; Carl P. Dennett, one of the managers of the drive; William Cardinal O'Connell, Dr. Harry Levi of the Temple Israel, and Otto F. Bradley, executive director of the campaign.

Mr. Dennett, principal speaker, declared that Bostonians could feel that they had directed a telling blow against distress on the streets and in the homes. The chairman of almost every community division reported figures exceeding their quotas. Contributions came from Bostonians as far distant as Tahiti and South America.

Textile Injunction Made Permanent

EAST ROCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 14 (AP)—A permanent injunction today prevented United Textile Workers from interfering in the business of the Cocheco Woolen Manufacturing Company. Superior Judge Warren W. James made permanent yesterday in Dover a temporary injunction granted last July 2.

On the recommendation of Roy M. Pickard of Keene, master, Judge James excluded Thomas P. McMahon and Francis J. Gorman, president and vice-president respectively of the U. T. W. A., from the permanent order. Mr. Pickard decided they were not concerned in the Cocheco case.

The mill now is running on two shifts. Union officials insist a strike still is in progress.

High School Shows Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 14—The high school population has increased from 1580 to 1733, due to promotions, Supt. Edward J. Russell noted in his report to the city School Committee. At the same time the total public school population has dropped from 9028 to 8926.

Pioneer

Mary Lyon
Founder of Mount Holyoke College for Women, South Hadley, Mass.

Lyon Centenary Is Observed By Mount Holyoke

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 14 (AP)—One hundred years ago today a woman shattered tradition here and established Mount Holyoke College, first institution in the country for higher learning for women.

Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president, will lead a service in memory of Miss Mary Lyon, founder.

Early records indicate Miss Lyon's task of raising funds to start and maintain the college were beset with difficulties.

The panic of 1837 hampered her. Prejudices against teaching girls "unwomanly" subjects, which might enable them to compete with men in the professions and in business, held up contributions.

But the blue-eyed, auburn-haired Miss Lyon, carrying a green velvet bag, went from house to house, on foot or with horse and carriage, and collected nearly $27,000. The contributions ranged from six cents to $1000.

On Feb. 11, 1836, the State Legislature granted the college a charter. Eighty girls enrolled for the opening class in November, 1837.

By the second year 400 girls sought admission and the idea which had been called "crazy" began to find popular appeal.

Child Labor Charged To Tobacco Industry

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Feb. 14 (AP)—Miss Edna M. Purtell, industrial inspector for the State Labor Department, charged last night that "horrible conditions exist in the tobacco fields of Connecticut."

Miss Purtell told the Willimantic unit of the Federation of Democratic Women's Clubs that the tobacco men broke a "gentlemen's agreement" with the State Department upon the passing of the NRA.

"Boys, 10 to 12 years old, and young girls labor in the fields all day and at night are housed in adjoining quarters with no supervision," the speaker said.

"The boys sleep on sacking without the employers' supplying any apparent supervision whatever," she asserted.

Valentine Day Observed Through Many Centuries

Sending of missives dates back to third century when an imprisoned pagan took to himself the title of the Right Reverend Cupid Valentine.

Some Types of Valentines

Upper Left—Valentine of Paper Lace, Made in Three Planes and Adorned in Its Depth With a Colored Print of a Head by Greuze. It Is a 1936 Offering Which Emulates the Valentines of the 1900's. Upper Right—Done to a V. Heart-to-Heart Valentine Tokens. Lower Left—Even in a Frank New Era, There Is Considerable Pussyfooting About St. Valentine's Day. Here's a Modern Cat, Who Is Yet as Arch as Her Ancestors Were When They Inhabited Valentines. She's a Facetious Old Scratch With a Heart of Gold and the Realest Thing About Her Is the Lace on Her Frock. Lower Right—Samuel Pepys in His Diary States That He Has Chosen His Wife as His Valentine for the Ensuing Year. So This Illustrated Token of Love "For My Wife" Does Not Prove a New Gallantry on the Part of Husbands in 1936. It Is a Fantasy Composed of Hearts and Roses and Modernized by the Use of Real Ribbon. Moreover, Old-Time Red Has Been Modified to Rose in Its Color Scheme

Today is Valentine's Day, and postmen the world over carried heavier packs as Cupid once again celebrated his annual holiday.

Of St. Valentine of the third century, Charles Lamb once wrote, "Like unto thee there is assuredly no other mitered father in the calendar. Thou comest attended with thousands and ten thousands of little Loves and the air is brushed with the hiss of rustling wings."

First Cupid

It has been claimed that this sympathetic saint was really the first Cupid, and the legend goes that Cupid, being a pagan, was cast into prison when pagan heroes lost favor in the Roman Empire. There he became greatly beloved—especially by women, who valued highly the uplifting influence of his belief in them.

In order to fulfill his mission better, he put on a bishop's chasuble and miter and called himself the Right Reverend Cupid Valentine. Yet, despite his noble work among prisoners, he was at last condemned. He continued his beneficient ministrations, however, and it was when he signed his farewell message to the jailer's daughter "Your Valentine," that he wrote the first token bearing the name of the February festival.

Tracing the history of Valentines down through the years turns the spotlight on many cities of the world. Though at times in history the custom sank into oblivion, it was never wholly lost to the world.

Customs arose, passed and reawakened. In the writings of Shakespeare, Ophelia addresses herself to Hamlet as his Valentine, and in those of Ben Jonson, Spenser, Raleigh, Drake and Herrick references to the festival occur. It seems to have been at this time, during the reign of Good Queen Bess that first were fashioned the lacy missives, adorned with hearts, doves and cupids, bearing the verses with which modern valentines are transcribed.

By the middle of the seventeenth century, the custom of sending valentines had become almost universal. They even penetrated the forbidding walls of the Tower of London.

Scarcely Countenanced

At the height of their popularity in England, however, disaster suddenly overtook them. They accorded but ill with the solemn thoughts of Oliver Cromwell, and during the supremacy of the Puritans in England and even in America during the Colonial and Revolutionary periods they were scarcely countenanced.

Not until 1826 did they rise again, enough so to be officially noticed. In his Every Day Book, William Hone wrote, "Two hundred thousand leters beyond the usual average pass through the two-penny Post Office in London on St. Valentine's Day."

From that day valentines grew in popularity. Youngsters began clipping perfumed paper into lacy patterns, affixing their own rimes. The postman blew whistles at the front door all day long on Feb. 14. Anonymity was one of the greatest charms of the romantic messages. Handwritings were disguised on the envelopes, and they were mailed in localities where senders did not live.

Many Changes

In sharp contrast to the first early valentines are those of today. Present ones reflect a social period of greater honesty, fewer absurdities and more wholesome relationships. Greetings are now sent not only to one's beloved, but to children, parents, grandparents and friends.

This age expresses itself in an enthusiasm for decorating valentines with real safety pins, bits of thread, appliqués of ribbon, cotton lace, fabric hair and actual quills. Photographs of rare lace on sheets of cellophane, lace jabots, heart-shaped pin cushion-covers and sachets reveal a trend to develop valentines into presents.

The old comic valentine, however, with its banal humor and grotesque figures appears to be as popular as ever, even though many had thought it to be headed for the discard. Yet a few of these are softened somewhat by the appearance of Scottie dogs and other animals.

Poetry on the cards is as bad as ever. Such as:

"How good it is that it is true
You're friendly with me, and
I'm friendly with you."

This trivial quality of verse flows sublimely through the glories of Elizabethan literature, follows its turbid course beside the sparkling waters of Victorian genius and reappears in the present as thick and muddy as ever. It hasn't kept up with the changing of the valentine for the better. Yet manufacturers of cards may realize this and do something about it before many years.

Maine School for Girls Has High School Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALLOWELL, Maine, Feb. 14—A school curriculum for all grades and two years of high school, offering the full advantages of a public school course, is reported to be working favorably at the State School for Girls.

Nellie F. Stevens, superintendent of the school, said that the school course, instituted this year with classes from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, replaces a former three-hour-daily course of study.

Extra Pay for Holiday

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 14 (AP)—Workers employed at the navy yard on a per diem basis get extra pay this month because Washington's Birthday falls on a Saturday. Navy yard officials received word from Washington today that all per diem workers will be paid for the holiday. The workers usually are off on Saturday and Sunday.

Selectmen Postpone Meeting for Movies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEE, Mass., Feb. 14—The selectmen of this town are accommodating.

At their organization meeting following the recent town election the board voted to change its meeting date from Monday to Tuesday evening so it would not conflict with the local movies.

Town Has No Welfare Roll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Mass., Feb. 11—This town has no one on its public welfare rolls, a tax rate of $11.30 and $5000 in the town treasury, a combination of circumstances enough to warm the hearts of any taypayer. The residents, however, believe in being prepared for they voted $250 for welfare relief, if it should be needed.

Snowbound Two Weeks, Dinner for Rescuers

MOUNT WASHINGTON, Mass., Feb. 14 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Houghtling, snowbound in their home for two weeks, cooked up a boiled dinner today for the CCC boys who shoveled them out.

The boys, from a camp at Copake, N. Y., shoveled away 10-foot drifts which surrounded the Houghtling home. When the boys reached the door they were invited in for dinner.

New England Ports Suffer By Lack of National Policy

While commerce of the port of Boston has shown a sharp gain for several months past, it still is "the forgotten port" along with Portland, Maine, and Providence, R. I., Senator Ernest W. Gibson (R), of Vermont, declared in a blast against the antishipping interests of the country, delivered by radio over the Yankee Network and heard locally through station WAAB last night.

Of the seven great seaports of the north Atlantic coast, three "have disappeared to all intents and purposes as far as foreign trade is concerned, by reason of the lack of a far-sighted national transportation policy," he declared.

Even Boston Curtailed

"There is now no regular transatlantic steamship services out of Portland or Providence, and the facilities out of Boston have been curtailed to such an extent as to be inadequate for and prejudicial to, the interests of New England.

"In contrast, the South Atlantic and gulf ports have been developed by adequate steamship services furnished them by the former United States Shipping Board. The control of such shipping has been given to operators whose interests are identical with those of the ports and territories served. Good shipping facilities build up a seaport and add to the general prosperity of its immediate section. We have helped the ports of New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Philadelphia, and by so doing have injured our own.

Dislikes Canadian Pact

"In my opinion the reciprocal trade agreement which the United States recently entered into with Canada, works an injury to New England. However, it may be that some advantage will result in connection with shipping because of this agreement for it is expected that a considerable volume of Canadian traffic will now move through New England ports.

"It is a matter of record at the State Department that for years more than 20 per cent of all passports issued have been to New Englanders. Great numbers of our people find it necessary to sail from New York, Montreal or Quebec, because of inadequate services from Boston, Portland and Providence.

Up to New England Itself

In view of this situation, it is clear that the only way we can regain the place that our importance justifies is for New England to recover control of our railroads and to establish adequate steamship services to all quarters of the globe.

"The conferences of steamship operators assume to dictate into what port a ship may go. If a ship wishes to operate out of Providence, it must first gain the consent of a conference of the ship owners. One conference has a membership of 17 foreign owners and only one American. A monopoly can and does absolutely dictate the course of foreign shipping. It is one of the agencies that throttle New England.

"There is pending an amendment to the ship subsidy bill providing that it shall be unlawful for any common or contract carrier by water either directly or indirectly, through the medium of an agreement or conference to attempt to prevent any port designated for the accommodation of ocean-going vessels. This amendment should have the hearty sanction of every New England member of Congress.

Maine Potato Trade Shows Good Demand With Higher Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine, Feb. 14—There has been another good week in the potato market, with the demand very good and advanced prices. Shipments from Maine continued fairly heavy, regardless of the cold weather conditions and the drifted roads, resulting in practically all loadings from track storage, and with daily shipments well over 250 cars and reaching 300 occasionally.

This is greater than the average loadings, which most operators are of the opinion will clean up shipments early in April. So far as last season's figures are concerned, or that season when Maine had so many potatoes, shipments of 21,165 cars up to early this week are but 8000 cars behind, as compared with 29,186 to the corresponding date last season. Shipments are now almost 1000 cars ahead of 1933 to the same date, and that was the season Maine loaded 44,643 cars. For the United States, the daily total is very low, principally on account of the extremely cold weather conditions, as well as heavy snow in most sections of the West.

VISIT OUR NEW
CAFETERIA
Fine Food at
LOWEST PRICES
ALBIANI
LUNCH
151 Huntington Ave.
Next to Mechanics Building
8 OTHER CAFETERIAS LOCATED IN BOSTON

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

QUALITY
Meats, Fish, Groceries, Provisions
Free Delivery Prompt Service
Charge Accounts Invited
It Costs No More to Shop at
RHODES BROS.
170 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
Ken. 4500
Brookline and Newton Residents
Call LONgwood 7040

New Indoor PARKING RATES
25c for the first hour, 5c each additional hour.
Between 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Special Monthly Rate $3.50
FALMOUTH ST. GARAGE
Cor. Falmouth and W. Newton Sts.
BOSTON

QUALITY MEATS—FISH
Groceries and Provisions at Right Prices
Hutchinson's Market
284 Mass. Ave., corner Falmouth St.
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Boston's Most Conveniently Located Dealers in
DeSoto—Plymouth Motor Cars
All the new models on display.
Y-D Motor Corp.
Mass. Ave. at Newbury Street
Opposite Mass. Ave. Subway
Super Service on All Types of Cars

Always looking
to your comfort, we have installed all new quick dryers which set your hair in the least possible time. Same moderate prices.
Smith's Beauty Shoppe
1126 Boylston Street Cir. 9830
and 711 Boylston Street Com. 9026

Auto Repairing
Expert work on all makes—complete motor tune-up—starting, lighting and cooling system checked. Packard work a specialty. $1.50
FALMOUTH ST. GARAGE
Cor. Falmouth and W. Newton Sts.

Constancy of Our Clientele Since 1906 Bespeaks Our Reliability
Remodeling, Repairing, Cleansing
Furs, Coats, Suits
A. SCHLINSKY
Furrier and Tailor—Bonded
1008 Boylston St. Ken. 6575

Cafe de Paris
165 Mass. Avenue
299 Harvard Street, Brookline
Luncheons 40c-45c-65c
Dinners 45c-55c-75c
Special Full Course Sunday Dinners 55c-75c

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CASH WAITING
for Used Clothing, Furs and Household Articles of all kinds
The Wee Thrift Shop
311B HUNTINGTON AVENUE
For Genuine Bargains
Visit This Attractive Store

Make Your *Sunday*
Complete With a Telephone Call

THERE'S AN HOUR that comes late Sunday afternoon in many homes when eyes grow tired from reading, when family walks are over, when youngsters grow restless, and when it still lacks an hour or two of supper time.

This is the time which is becoming known as the "telephone hour". Families that are divided, friends who are separated, are taking advantage of the lower Sunday rates to keep in touch with each other. They exchange bits of news, inquire about mutual friends, and extend best wishes for approaching birthdays and anniversaries.

Sometimes Mother talks—sometimes Father—sometimes everybody takes a turn. And when the receiver goes down on the last call, it is with regret for a pleasant Sunday interlude ended, with a friendship renewed or a family, for a brief moment, together again.

Sunday Calls Are Lower — All day Sunday you may make out-of-town calls at week-day night rates. This means that from 7 o'clock Saturday evening until 4:30 Monday morning, out-of-town calls, in general take the lowest rates. On most station-to-station calls, the saving ranges from 12 to 50% of the week-day rate.

New Low Person-to-Person Rates — Any call made to a particular party, where the present station-to-station rate is more than 35 cents, now, for the first time, takes a lower rate from 7 p.m. to 4:30 a.m., each night and all day Sunday.

NIGHT and SUNDAY
TELEPHONE RATES
from BOSTON to

PROVIDENCE, R. I.	$.25
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.	.30
KEENE, N. H.	.30
WATERBURY, CONN.	.40
PORTLAND, ME.	.40
RUTLAND, VT.	.45
AUGUSTA, ME.	.50
BURLINGTON, VT.	.55
SYRACUSE, N. Y.	.75
PITTSBURGH, PA.	1.10

Typical rates for 3-minute station-to-station calls (you talk with "anyone") after 7 P.M. and all day Sunday.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Listed Stock Quotations

Motor, Copper and Aircraft Shares Feature Uneven Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Motor and Copper Shares Higher In Irregular Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—Motor shares took the lead today in the stock market after aircrafts moved to the background under irregular price changes.

American Telephone achieved a new high for the past five years in a more than 3-point spurt which also aided Radio and International Telephone on the upside.

Both U. S. Steel and Bethlehem remained fractionally lower, and a majority of rail issues likewise receded.

Among the automobile issues rising were Studebaker, Packard, General Motors, Chrysler and Hudson.

Anaconda, Kennecott and Phelps Dodge came out of the doldrums for additions of fractions to more than a point when the latter company posted a price of 9.50 cents a pound for the metal.

Foreign exchanges improved against the dollar, commodities were mostly higher, and bonds were quiet and steady.

The late tone was irregular with the turnover about 2,800,000 shares.

Despite the hindrance of weather, freight carloadings for the week ended last Saturday rose as anticipated for this time of year, and analysis emphasized the current urge of the carriers to buy equipment.

Automobile production was estimated by Cram's at 75,170 units for the current week, a substantial recovery from the sharp drop of the previous week.

U. S. Issues Demand

Low-yield bonds were steady today in the bond market. Medium and low-priced rails encountered a little profit-taking. Foreigns were mixed.

U. S. Government bonds, banking circles said, were confronted with cross-currents. On the one hand as a market influence was the statement of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau that government credit is in "splendid condition." On the other was a decline in the dollar.

A modest rise in Treasury 3¼s of 1946 contrasted with a comparative drop in the 3s of 1946. The government-guaranteed sector was quiet.

Illinois Central 4s closed up a full point. Other rails, mostly in the low-price bracket, slid back fractionally, including St. Paul 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s. Corporate low-yield liens, like Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and National Dairy 5¼s, stiffened.

A small rise in French 7½s, in sympathy with the stronger franc, was a feature of the foreign list.

John Hancock Names Two New Officers

Charles Francis Adams has just been elected a member of the finance committee of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company by the board of directors. The board also appointed Byron K. Elliott general counsel, the office formerly held by Guy W. Cox, who is now president of the company.

Mr. Adams has been a director since 1917. He is a member of the Adams family which gave the country two of its early Presidents, John and John Quincy Adams. He was Secretary of Navy during the Hoover Administration and is now president of the Union Trust Company. He was formerly treasurer of Harvard and was elected president of the Harvard Alumni Association in 1933.

Mr. Elliott, who for many years has been prominent in insurance and legal circles, was appointed general solicitor in the law department of the John Hancock in July, 1934.

Brokers Loans Have Moderate Increase

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $943,000,000 for the week ended Feb. 12, an increase of $23,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $623,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, were:

In N. Y. City	This week	Prev. week	Yr. ago
Outside	$882,000,000	$860,000,000	$564,000,000
N.Y. City	61,000,000	60,000,000	59,000,000

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Stock of Record
Devoe & Ray'ds A	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 20
Do B	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 20
Stock				
Fidelity Fund, Inc., 100%			Feb. 15	Feb. 11
Regular				
Am Rad & Std San pf	$1.75	Q	Mar 2	Feb. 24
City Ice & Fuel	50c	Q	Mar 31	Mar 14
Do pf	$1.62½	Q	Mar 1	Feb. 21
Clark Equipment	20c	Q	Mar 14	Feb. 26
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Mar 14	Feb. 26
Devoe & Ray 1st pf	$1.75		Apr. 1	
Do 2d pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 20
Eastman Kodak	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 5
Do extra	25c		Apr. 1	Mar 5
Kaufmann Dept Stores pf	$5	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 10
Peop Drug Strs Inc	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 10
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Mar 16	Mar 2
Underwood Ell F	62½c		Mar 31	Mar 12
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Mar 31	Mar 12
Union Pac RR	$1.50		Apr. 1	Mar 2
Do pf	$2	S	Apr. 1	Mar 2
Vanad-Alloys Steel	50c		Mar 2	Feb. 20
White Rock Min Spgs Co 7% 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 20
Do 5% pt 2d pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 20

Humble Oil Capital Outlay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—Capital expenditures of the Humble Oil & Refining Company, which is controlled by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, amounted to $35,743,000 last year, and were made principally in the production department, R. L. Blaffer, president, told stockholders.

Curb Seat Sale at $42,500

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Curb Exchange announced arrangements have been made for the sale of a membership for $42,500, an advance of $2500 over the last previous sale and to the highest level since June, 1933, when a seat was sold for $50,000.

Tape Prices to 3 P. M.

11936 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Feb.14	Last Feb.13
27¾	23¾	1	Allied Mills	26⅛	25¼	25¼	25¼
170¾	157	6	Allied Chem	167	166	167	168½
98	98	6	Allegheny & W	103	103	103	
8	6¾	...	Allied Stores	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞
47¼	35⅜	...	Allis Chalmers	45¾	45⅛	45⅝	45⅝
23⅞	20½	1	Alpha Port Cem	23¾	23¾	23¾	23
72¼	69	5	Allied Stores pf	72⅝	72	72	72
87	75	2	Amal Leather	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
59½	52	3	Amerada	83¼	83¼	83¼	84
47⅝	43	.25b	Am Ag Ch Del	63	59¼	62	59
68¼	65	3	Am Bank Note	45¼	45	45⅛	45
19⅝	16¼		Am Bank Note pf	68½	68¼	68½	
50¼	42¼	1f	Am Crystal Sug	20½	19½	20½	
134½	119¾	4f	Am Brake S&F	50¼	49½	50	50¼
168½	164	7	Am Can	120	118½	119⅝	120
38	32⅝		Am Can pf	163	163	163	164
70¼	62		Am Car & Fdry	38⅝	37	38¼	37½
77¾	68¼	2½	Am Car & F pf	69¾	67	69¼	69
13	10⅞	.10b	Acme Steel	72¾	72¾	72¾	73½
35¼	33⅞	2	Adams Express	13¾	13⅞	13⅞	13
25	22½	.60	Adams Millis	35¾	35¾	35¾	36
21½	19	3f	Addressograph	23¼	22½	23½	22¾
8½	7	.60	Advance Rumely	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
194	168¼	3f	Affiliated Prod	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
3½	2		Air Reduction	190½	190¼	190½	191
17⅞	15⅛	.60f	Airway Elec App	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
45⅝	27½		Alaska Juneau	18¾	18½	18½	18½
4¾	2¾		Alleghany pf pf (h)	4¼	4	4	4¼
28¾	26½		Alleghany Corp (h)	43	40½	40¾	41¼
44	31		Allegh pf ww xxx	27	27	27	27¾
123⅛	114¾	1½f	Alleghany Steel	37⅞	37⅛	37½	37¾
93¾	88	3	Am Chain	44	42½	44	44
13⅜	8⅛		Am Chain pf	122	122	122	
30⅝	27		Am Chicle	92	92	92	93½
23¾	1¼		Am Colortype	13⅝	13¼	13½	13⅜
42½	29¾		Am Com Alcohol	29	28⅜	28½	28¼
9¼	7		Am Encaustic T(h)	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
37¼	26		Am & F Pow pf	42	41	41	42
17⅞	12¼		Am For Pow	8⅞	8½	8½	8¾
8¼	5¼		Am & F Pow 6	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	36½
46	38½	3	Am & For P 2pf	16¾	16¾	16½	16¾
39¼	37	2.40	Am Hide & L pf	7¼	7	7	7¼
4⅜	3		Am Home Pr	40¼	30	39	41
24	19	2	Am Ice	38¼	38	38	37⅞
12⅜	10⅝		Am Ice pf	4½	4	4	4
30⅝	25⅛		Am International	21	20¾	20¾	21
92	73¼		Am Locomotive	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12¾
15	10¼		Am Loco pf	30¾	30¾	30¾	30
35¾	27⅜		Am Mach & Met	92¾	92	92	92
29⅝	25½	.80	Am Metal	14¾	14¼	14½	14¾
10⅜	8⅝		Am Mach & Fy	34¾	34	34¾	34
46⅜	37½	1¼	Am Power & Lt	27	26½	27	27
56	44¾	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	10¼	10	10¼	10¼
27⅜	22½		Am P&L 6% pf	46¾	45	45	46
33½	29⅞	1.40	Am Radiator	55⅞	55	55	55¼
26¼	20⅜		Am Rolling Mill	25	24½	24⅝	24½
31	25⅜	2	Am Seating	23½	23½	23½	23¾
66	56¾	.40b	Am Shipbuilding	25½	24¾	25¼	24½
144	130⅞	7	Am Smelt & Ref	67¾	65	67⅛	68
73½	69⅞	3f	Am Smelt & R pf	143¾	143	143¾	142½
143	133¾	6	Am Snuff	67	65½	67	66
102½	96½	5	Am Snuff pf	140	139¾	140	
104	98¼	5	Am Tobacco	99⅞	99½	99½	100
317⅞	233¼		Am Tobacco B	101	100⅛	101	101
112¾	104¾	2	Am Steel Fdries	31½	31	31¼	31½
140½	136	6	Am Steel F pf	112½	112½	112½	
36	33⅜	2	Am Stores	138¼	138	138	138
58½	52	9	Am Sugar Ref	54	53⅝	54½	53¾
173⅞	155¾		Am Tel & Tel	178	174	177½	177
81	70	7	Am Type Fdrs	74	73¾	74	74
26⅞	23⅝	1f	Am Typ F pf (h)	32⅜	30½	31½	30¾
24¼	21¼	1	Am Sum Tob	24½	24½	24½	24½
100	92¾	6	Am Wat W & E	23½	22¾	22⅝	23
11½	9⅛		Am Wat 1pf	98	98	98	97¾
70¼	62¼	1b	Am Woolen pf	10½	10	10¼	10¼
2	1⅛		Am Writ Pap (h)	65⅞	65½	65½	65¾
10	7⅝		Am Wr P pf (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
63½	48		Am Zinc Lead&S	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
35	35	.25b	Anaconda Cop	6	6	6	6¼
24½	15½	60	Anaconda Wire	34½	32¾	34	33½
111	104¾	6½	Anchor Cap	45¾	45	45¾	45
13⅜	11⅝		Anchor Cap pf	23¾	23	23	24
56	51½	1f	Anden Copper	109¾	109	109¾	109
30	41¾		A P W Paper	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
110½	105¼	7	Archer Daniels	5	5	5	5
7⅝	4¾		Armour Del pf	44¾	43½	44	44
84	66¼	6	Armour Ill	108¾	108¾	108¾	108
11⅜	7⅝	2½	Armour Ill pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
12⅞	8½	.50	Arnold Constable	83	82¾	83	82½
52½	47¾	1½	Artloom Corp	13	12¼	11¾	12
15½	13½		Armstrong Cork	15	12½	14¾	12⅝
76½	59	2e	Asso Dry Goods	50½	50¼	50¼	50¼
100	90¾	5	Atchison T&SF	153¾	148¾	151¾	147⅞
33¾	29	1	Atchison pf	76½	76	76¼	76¼
16½	12		Atl Coast Line	100½	100	100	100
34	27⅛	1	Atl Gulf & W I	34½	33⅛	34¼	33¾
118½	112	.6	Atl Refining	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
30	18¼		Atlas Powder pf	33½	33½	33¾	33½
48¾	40¼		Atlas Tack	119¾	119¾	119¾	
10⅛	8½		Auburn Auto	30½	29	29	29¾
6¾	4⅝		Austin Nichols	8⅞	8¾	46¾	47
			Aviation Corp Del	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
6	4¼	...	Baldwin Locol (h)	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
21⅜	16¼	...	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	46	45¾	45⅝	46¼
32⅝	22¼	...	Balt & Ohio	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	21⅜
12¾	10⅞	6½	Balt & Ohio pf	32⅜	31½	31⅝	32¼
1171½	114	7	Bamberger pf	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	
17½	13¼		Bangor & Aroos	45¼	45	45	45
88½	82¼		Bangor & Ar pf	115½	115½	115½	
71¾	63½	1	Barker Bros	16	15½	16	15½
18¼	13⅛		Barker Bros pf	87	87	87	87
90½	83	10	Bayuk Cig	74⅜	71	71	73
14⅜	13⅛	1	Barnsdall A	17¾	17	17¼	17½
24¾	21⅜	1	Beech-Nut Pack	87½	87½	87½	87½
23¾	20	1½f	Belding Hem	15⅞	14½	15¾	14¼
56¾	42	2	Bendix Aviation	25⅛	24⅝	25⅞	24¼
57½	49⅜		Beneficial Ind Ln	20½	20½	20½	20⅜
132½	120¼	15g	Best & Co	53⅜	50¾	53⅛	51
19⅜	15¼	.10b	Bethlehem Steel	56⅜	53¾	56¼	57¼
113	109¾	7	Bethlehem Steel pf	130	129¼	130	130
26½	23⅞		Blaw Knox	19	18⅝	18¾	19
58¾	52	3	Bloomingdale pf	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	
96	93⅝	4f	Boeing Airplane	26⅛	25½	25⅝	25⅝
29¾	25⅝	1.60	Bohn Alum & Br	57¾	57¼	57¼	57
81¼	57¼		Bon Ami A	94¼	94¼	94¼	94
46	38½	3	Borden	29	28⅝	28⅞	28¾
39¼	37	2.40	Borg Warner	73	73	73	73
4⅜	3		Boston & Maine	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10¾
24	19	2	Boston A pf (h)	34	31½	31¾	33¼
12⅜	10⅝		Briggs Mfg	57	56¼	56⅞	57
46	40¼	3	Bridgeport Brass	45¼	45½	45½	45½
99¾	97¾	6	2a*Bristol Myers	45¼	44¾	45	45
6⅞	4½		Brooklyn Man T	98½	98⅜	98½	98½
39	32½	.75f	Brooklyn M T pf	53¼	51½	53¼	51½
56½	53½	3	Brooklyn Queens	35½	35	35½	35¼
65⅝	63½	3	Brooklyn Q pf	54	53⅜	53⅝	54⅝
10⅝	8⅞		Brooklyn Un Gas	64	63⅞	64	
46⅜	37½	1¼	Brown Shoe	97⅜	93	96⅝	
56	44¾	1½	Brunswick Balke	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	13¾
27⅜	22½		Bucyrus Erie	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	19¾
33½	29⅜	1.40	Bucyrus E cv pf	21½	21	21½	21⅝
26¼	20⅜		Budd Mfg rts	2	1⅞	2	2
31	25⅜	2	Budd Mfg	12	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
66	56¾	.40b	Budd Wheel	11½	10¾	11	11
144	130⅞	7	Bullard	13⅜	12⅝	13¼	13¼
73½	69⅞	3f	Bulova Watch	29¾	29	29	29⅝
143	133¾	6	Burns Bros A (h)	18¾	17¾	18	18
102½	96½	5	Burns Bros B (h)	2½	2	2½	2½
104	98¼	5	Burns Bros pf (h)	12½	12	12½	12
317⅞	233¼	.60f	Burroughs Add	33	32¼	32⅜	32½
112¾	104¾	2	Bush Term (h)	5	5	5	4⅞
140½	136	6	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	20½	20½	20½	20½
36	33⅜	2	Butte Cop & Zinc	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞
58½	52	3	Butterick (h)	24¾	24	24	24¼
173⅞	155¾	9	Byers	2½	2¼	2½	2½
81	70	7	Byers pf	74	72	72	72
35	30	3					
26⅞	23⅝	1f					
24¼	21¼	1					
100	92¾	6					
111¾	98¼	5					
53⅜	47¾	2					
100	92¾	5					
100	92¾	5					
11⅛	9⅜						
12¾	11						
31½	29¾						
19⅜	11½						
33¼	13⅜						
33⅝	25⅝	.60f					
55⅜	21⅞						
23¾	16½						
45⅜	23⅝						
3⅝	1						
25¼	19⅞						
74	64						

Today's Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Tape Prices to 3 P. M.

11936 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Feb.14	Last Feb.13
78½	77½	1.60	Life Saver	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	20½
23¼	18	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	21⅝	21½	21½	21⅝
49	25½		Lima Loco Wks	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	35
41½	41¼	1.20	Link-Belt	50¾	50	50¼	50
118½	107¾	1.60	Liquid Carbonic	39	38½	39	39
84¼	80¼	4f	Liggett & M B	114	113½	113½	116
11⅞	9⅜	2f	Loews Inc	52⅜	51½	52⅜	51¾
163½	162½	7	Libby McN&L	9¾	9½	9⅝	9¾
3¾	3¼		Liggett & My	163	163	163	
3¾	3¼		Loft Inc	3½	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
45	40¾		Long Bell Lum A	5	5	5	5
26½	24¼	1.20	2Loose-Wiles Bisc	43¼	43	43	
23⅜	20½	1½	Lorillard	24½	23¾	23¾	24
74¼	57½	.25b	Louisville G & E	22½	22¼	22¾	22¾
151	142	7	Louisville & N	72½	71	72½	71
31⅝	24½	.25b	Lorillard pf	31¾	31¼	31½	31⅜
			Ludlum Steel				
			—M—				
34⅜	27⅜	1	Mack Trucks	34½	33½	34½	34
48⅜	45	2	Macy (RH) & Co	46⅞	45¾	46⅜	47
10½	9⅝	.60	Madison Sq Gar	40¼	38½	40¼	39¼
42	39	2	MacAndre & F	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	
3⅞	1⅝		Manati Sugar (h)	3½	3½	3½	
23¼	20		Manati Sug pf (h)	15⅞	15	15	15½
4	2¼		Man Ely gtd (h)	50	50	50	
10⅜	9¾	.40	Man Elv mg (h)	22¼	21⅛	21⅛	21¾
2¼	1⅛		Maracaibo Oil	3⅜	3⅛	3½	3⅝
26	18¾		Marine Mid	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9¾
49	48¾	4f	Market St Ry	1½	1½	1½	
19⅜	18⅝	2f	Market St Ry ppf	25	24¼	24¼	24½
2⅜	8¾		Marlin-Rockwelle	45	44⅛	45	44¾
147⅞	147¼		Marshall Field	12¼	11⅜	12¼	11⅜
49¾	49¾		Mathieson Alkali	33¾	32⅛	32⅝	32½
117	117	3	*May Dept Stores	20¼	19¾	19¾	20
30⅛	29¾	1.50g	Maytag	53	49⅛	49	50
38⅛	38	3	Maytag pf ww	10¼	10	10	10¼
39⅜	38¼		Maytag ipf	107	103	103	106
14⅜	12⅜	2	McCall Corp	32¼	29½	29⅞	30
13⅝	12½		McCrory Sto (h)	106	106	106	106
49⅞	47	2	McCrory B (h)	31½	31	31½	31½
11⅛	9½		McIntyre Porcu	14¼	14	14	14¼
24	18½		McKesson & R	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11¼
24⅜	18⅛		McGraw-Hill	24	23½	23¾	23¾
110	110	4f	Mead Corp	22½	22	22½	22
45⅝	37⅜	3	McKeesport Tin	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
14⅜	12⅛		McKesson & R pf N	110	110	110	110
101	97⅜	6	McLellan Sto (h)	10½	45⅛	45½	45
62⅜	55¼	3	McLellan pf (h)	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13½
103¼	103¼		Melville Shoe	103¼	103¼	103¼	
31½	31¼	1.60	Merch & M T	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
46⅜	40⅜	2	Mesta Mach	33½	33½	33½	33½
8⅞	7⅝		Mengel Co	45⅝	45½	45⅞	46
62⅜	55		Mengel Co pf	8¾	8¾	8	8¼
2⅝	2⅜		Mercantile Stores	61¾	57	60½	
22¾	19¾	.40	Miami Copper	8¼	7⅝	8¼	7⅝
26	21⅝	.25b	Mid-Cont Pet	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½
112	110½	8	Midland Steel	27¼	25¾	27	26½
10¼	8½		Midland Stl pf	111	110½	111	111¾
75	57½		Min Moline	9½	9¼	9¼	9¾
8⅝	5⅛		Min Moline pf	67¾	66½	66½	68½
23¼	14½		Mo Kan & Tex	1¾	1	1	1¼
4	2⅜		Mo K&T pf	8¾	8½	8⅝	8¾
37⅛	31⅜		Mo Pacific (h)	24	23½	23¾	23¾
24⅜	20½		Mo Pacific pf (h)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
97	89½		Mohawk Carpet	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
40¼	35¾		Monsanto Chem	25¼	25	25	25¼
65	60½	3.87	Montgom Ward	98	95½	96	96
34	28¾	2	Morris & Essex	39¾	38¾	39	39½
18½	15¼	.60	Mother Lode	65½	65½	65½	
16⅛	13¾		Motor Products	32⅝	31½	32	32
19⅞	17½		Motor Wheel	19⅞	19¼	19¼	19⅞
			Mullins Mfg A	16	15⅝	16	
			Mullins Mfg	20¼	19	20½	19¾
			Murray Body				
			—N—				
19⅜	17⅜	1	Nash Motors	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	18¾
23⅜	22⅜		Nash Chat StL	27¼	27	27¼	26¾
15¼	12⅞		Nat Acme	16¼	15¾	16	15¾
163¼	162¼	1.60	Nat Avia Corp	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	14⅞
20	19	1.60	Nat Biscuit	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	35¼
233⅜	211½	.50	Nat Cash Reg	160	160	160	
111¼	108½	7	Nat Dairy Prod	28½	27¾	27⅞	28½
39	29¼		Nat Dept Stores (h)	23	22½	22⅝	22¾
30⅜	23½	2	Nat Dept S pt (h)	72½	71	72½	71
34⅛	28⅜	2	Nat Dist Pr	111	111	111	111
12⅞	10¼	.60	Nat Enam & St	3½	3	3	3
3	1½		Nat Pow & Lt	36	35	35	35½
74⅛	67½	1½	Nat Rys Mex 1pf	29¾	29	29½	29¼
93	74⅛		Nat Rys Mex 2pf	32½	32½	32½	32½
11⅞	9½	.60	Nat Steel	12⅞	12	12½	12¼
13¼	11¼	.80f	Nat Supply	1¼	1	1	1
13⅛	11⅞		Nat Supply pf	88	87¼	87¾	88
14⅜	13⅛	1.60	Natomas Co	11	11	11	
59¼	54⅜	1.60	Neisner Bros	12½	12	12½	12½
113½	111	7	Newberry Co	37	37	37	
111¼	111¼		Newberry Co pf	55	55	55	
12⅜	12¼		Newport Indus	111¼	111¼	111¼	112⅞
41	32½		NY Air Brake	40	40	40¾	42
30¾	27⅜		NY Central	37⅞	37	37¼	37⅝
58⅛	36½		NY Chi & StL	29	28	28¼	28¾
16¾	13⅝		NY C & StL pf	55¼	55¼	55¼	55½
128	119	5	NY Dock pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
15½	15		NY & Harlem	15½	15	15½	
14⅛	13¾		NY Investors (h)	128	128	128	
17⅛	17⅛		NY NH & H (h)	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
14⅛	13¾		NY NH & H pf (h)	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
13¾	13½		NY Ont & W	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
95	89	.6	NY Shipbldg	13¾	13½	13¾	13⅝
228	210		NY Steam 6%	95	94	95	94
108	106	4	Norfolk & So (h)	2½	2½	2½	2½
30¼	26⅜	1	Norfolk & W pf	228	228	228	228
55¾	52⅜	3	North American	106¾	106¾	106¾	
8½	6⅜		North Amer pf	29½	29¼	29¾	29¾
25⅜	24⅛		No Am Aviation	55¾	54⅝	54⅞	54⅞
8	7¾		Northern Pacific	37⅜	36⅝	37¼	37¾
29¾	29¼	2	Norwalk Tire	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
			—O—				
17½	13½	.30	Ohio Oil	16⅞	16	16⅛	16⅜
21¾	21¼		Oliver Farm Eq	32¾	32⅛	32	32¼
10¼	8		Omnibus vtc	20½	19⅝	20⅛	19¾
27¾	24½	.60	Oppenheim Col	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
18⅞	15½		Otis Elevator	27¾	27¼	27¾	27½
148¾	128	5	Otis Steel	18¾	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
			Owens Ill Glass	148	146½	148	146
			—P—				
9¾	3½		Pacific Coast	8¼	8	8⅜	8
17	9½		Pacific Coast 1pf	13¾	13½	13⅝	15
11	11	.25e	Pacific Coast 2pf	8	8	8	
36⅜	30

Business and Industry

Sale of Federally Owned Cotton in Weekly Blocks Directed

Commerce and Finance

Economic Gains Shown Under New Austrian Regime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA:—The "new state of Austria" is alleged to be an economic structure. It came into being some 15 months ago, its originators assert, because of economic evils, and is devised to bring about fundamental, economic improvements.

"Democratic and liberal Austria" represented a pernicious governmental system, it was charged, because it rested on political demagoguery. It was said to be administered, not by economic experts, but by orators and clever party chiefs. Consequently, so runs the indictment, it was constantly a victim of enormous waste, graft, and incompetence. That ruinous system, it is said, has been replaced by a sound economic structure that will bring more prosperity to the people.

A Creditable Achievement

Such is the new Government's claim. It is their first and chief claim to consideration. They admit they have restricted the freedom of the people but justify such restrictions as being necessary for the elevation of the general welfare. But how far has it succeeded in the economic sphere?

An investigator must be careful and lenient in his conclusions, because practically all nations have been and still are to a certain extent suffering from world-wide depression.

Here are the facts:

The Austrian currency has been effectively stabilized—just as the currency in other European states. Democratic Switzerland, the Netherlands, Denmark, England and Czechoslovakia have stable currencies.

Austrian banks have been consolidated. After a terrible bank crisis that precipitated the world crisis, the remnants have been gathered up and converted into a fairly sound structure. It is a creditable achievement, but the reorganization was effected by the same people who were in power when the catastrophe occurred. The Socialists never controlled Austria's banking system.

Foreign Trade Better

There has been a certain improvement in foreign trade, as throughout the world. Austria's trade balance, however, is still unfavorable, and more unfavorable in 1935 than in 1934.

There has been some improvement in some industries, as was the case throughout the world. Here it was almost exclusively confined to industries connected with the army.

More foreign tourists are visiting Austria now than formerly, but they come to see a wonderful country, and to enjoy the hospitality of a charming people—not because of the new regime.

The deficit on the state railways continues, though it has been slightly reduced by interstate freight to Italy, and by the increase in foreign tourist traffic.

State salaries and pensions have been somewhat lowered. Taxes, both direct and indirect, have been increased. New police taxes were imposed. House rent for the poorer people has gone up. Sums paid out for social welfare have been decreased. The building of municipal dwellings for the masses has been discontinued. The sums spent in Vienna for construction work have been reduced.

Consuming Power Low

The consumption power of the Austrian nation has also reached a low point. At no time since the war has so little sugar, fuel, meat, gas, furniture, shoes, and other such objects been bought as now. And over and above all this the budget shows a big deficit.

The authorities ask for patience. The Austrian corporate state is comparatively new, while Austria suffered catastrophically from the World War. But patience is difficult because no corporate machine exists. Austria is administered by a purely personal government. There are no corporations, there are no guilds.

The old machine has been smashed by force and so far the parts have not been reassembled in a new vehicle.

This economic failure has been one of the chief factors in arousing the people in an overwhelming majority against the dictatorial regime. Already, however, the regime is becoming less authoritative and it is recognized that this trend will be expedited as Italian influence is distracted from Austria by events elsewhere.

Germany Chief Buyer Of Brazilian Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—German purchases of Brazilian cotton increased over 600 per cent in the first 10 months of 1935, compared with the comparable period of the preceding year, a report to the Commerce Department from its commercial attaché at Rio de Janeiro shows.

According to official Brazilian statistics just issued, cotton exports from Brazil to the German market in the January-October period of last year totaled 72,794 metric tons, of 2205 pounds each, against 9948 tons in the first 10 months of 1934.

Shipments to Great Britain declined to 19,880 tons in the 1935 10-month period from 54,453 tons in 1934, while France purchased 9020 tons as compared with 8137 tons.

Total cotton exports from Brazil in the first 10 months of 1935 amounted to 117,800 metric tons, compared with 92,412 tons in the like period of 1934, the report states.

Heavy Gold Withdrawals From Bank of France

PARIS, Feb. 14 (AP)—Gold valued at 249,000,000 francs ($16,683,000) was withdrawn from the Bank of France during the week ending Feb. 7.

It was announced in the bank statement that gold valued at 1,442,000,000 francs ($96,614,000) has been withdrawn in the last three years.

Corporate Earnings In 1935 Increase 48 P. C. Over 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Reports of 237 important industrial corporations which have published their earnings for 1935 reveal an aggregate net income of $565,165,000, or an increase of 48 per cent over the preceding year, according to the Standard Statistics Company. General Motors, with a 76 per cent gain, and United States Steel, which turned a large deficit into a small profit, weighed heavily in the improvement. Without these two, the industrial total would show an increase of only 28 per cent.

Among the principal industrial groups, automobile, auto parts, building, household products and machinery made the best relative showings, judging by reports to date. Food products companies as a group enjoyed only a slight increase, while retail trade and paper companies reported declines. The steel industry turned a substantial deficit in 1934 into a fair profit in 1935. Canadian industrials made a better average showing than domestic companies.

Railroads, with substantial improvement in the final quarter, are making a better aggregate showing for the full year than would have seemed possible a few months ago. Similarly, utility earnings for the December quarter were the largest since the first quarter of 1932, with the result that full-year utility earnings were up almost 15 per cent.

Although additional reports will change the comparison with 1934 somewhat, total industrial earnings are expected to be up about 40 per cent. Indications are that aggregate railroad fixed charges were earned for the first time since 1931. The relative utility showing may be somewhat changed by later income statements, with individual companies reporting wide variations.

British Exports In January Less Than 1935 Month

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The following are the Board of Trade figures for the month of January: Total imports £70,020,000; exports of British products £34,460,000; re-exports £4,320,000; total exports £38,780,000; excess of imports £31,240,000.

Compared with January, 1935, changes were as follows:

Exports of Brit. goods	decreased	£1,021,000
Re-exp., foreign goods	decreased	714,000
Total exports	decreased	£1,735,000
Total imports	increased	8,089,000
Excess of imports	increased	£9,824,000

Trade for January, 1936, compared with January, 1935, and January, 1934, as follows:

	1936	1935	1934
Exports of British goods—	£34,460,000	£35,481,000	£31,609,000
Re-exports, foreign goods—	4,320,000	5,034,000	4,073,000
Total exports—	£38,780,000	£40,515,000	£35,682,000
Total imports—	70,020,000	61,931,000	64,571,000
Excess of imports—	£31,240,000	£21,416,000	£28,889,000

Copper Price Now 9.5 Cents a Pound, Highest Since 1931

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—Phelps Dodge Corp., major copper producer, today was refusing to sell metal in the domestic market for less than 9.50 cents a pound, Connecticut Valley base. The current price is 9.25 cents a pound.

The generally prevailing level of 9.25 cents per pound has been in effect since Oct. 8, 1935, when the price was raised from 9 cents.

No other major producer immediately announced a corresponding price change. A level of 9.50 cents per pound, if generally accepted, would be the highest for the domestic metal since April, 1931.

Trade circles said buyers were bidding 8.90 cents for American metal for export immediately after the domestic change, with sellers out of the market pending a clarification of the price situation. Thursday the export price was 8.85 cents a pound.

Machinery Demand Slower in February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Demand for machinery and machine tools during the first week in February was not quite up to the rather satisfactory January level, according to reports of several distributors to the American Machinist, but on the whole there seems to be no reason to believe that February business will not be good.

The unusually severe winter weather which has slowed down train schedules and blocked highways all over the Middle West and to some extent in northern New York and New England has undoubtedly had its effect in delaying some business that otherwise would have been placed.

This has been particularly true where the automobile and parts manufacturers are the source because automobile sales have dropped off to a point that has permitted the bigger plants to operate on only four-day schedules. The increase in lathe prices was postponed from Feb. 10 for five days.

PWA Asked How Many Utility Jobs Held Up

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Senate voted today to ask a report of the Public Works Administration of the number of its public utility projects, both gas and electric, held up by injunction, and a general report on the status of this phase of the New Deal.

The resolution adopted was introduced by Senator Norris (R) of Nebraska, advocate of the electrification program. It was passed without opposition in only a minute or two after it was introduced.

Per Capita Debt Of Large Cities Shows Decrease

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—A small decrease—72 cents—in the per capita gross debt of cities of 100,000 population and over was reported by the census bureau today.

The decrease took place in the fiscal year 1934, as compared with 1933, but the figure was still much higher than for 1926. The average was $225.77 in 1934, against $226.49 in 1933, and $191.32 in 1926.

No official explanation was forthcoming. Drives for economy, the fact that many relief burdens were taken over by the Federal Government, the difficulty of borrowing money in some instances, and the increase of population that spread the debt over a greater number were suggested as reasons.

Largest Cities' Debts Up

The data covers 94 cities. The larger of these, contrary to the general trend, showed an increase in per capita debt. Divided into three population groups, the debt:

	1934	1933	1926
500,000 and over	$274.96	$274.22	$229.94
300,000 to 500,000	199.73	204.01	164.72
100,000 to 300,000	141.13	143.07	128.12

Experts said burdens of larger cities were not lightened so much by federal help and that generally their tasks are comparatively formidable. Greater numbers necessitate more complex transportation systems and so on.

There was little change in the relative ranking of the cities in 1934 and 1933, but there were substantial differences as compared to 1926.

New York, Newark, N. J., Miami, Fla., Philadelphia, and Norfolk, Va., had the largest per capita debt in that order in both 1933 and 1934. In 1926, New York was first, but it was followed by Norfolk, Va., Jersey City, N. J., Cincinnati, and Philadelphia.

Washington, D. C., had the lowest debt in all three years, only 21 cents in 1933 and 1934 and 23 cents in 1926. Washington may borrow money only with the permission of Congress. Next lowest in 1934 were Spokane, Wash., Evansville, Ind., Peoria, Ill., and Fort Wayne, Ind.

The ranking was the same in 1933, except that Somerville, Mass., had Fort Wayne's position. In 1926, Somerville was second lowest, next to Washington, D. C.

The statistics cover the government of the city corporation proper and also independent districts practically coextensive with the cities. They also include a per cent of the debt of the county government for cities having over 300,000 population, in order that data for such cities may be comparable with those for other cities in this class in which the ordinary county functions are performed by the city.

How Debt Compares

The following table compares the debts for the three years:

City—	1934	1933	1926
Group I—Cities of 500,000 and Over:			
New York	$371.48	$365.91	$358.49
Chicago	216.35	223.61	103.54
Philadelphia	322.55	327.88	236.68
Detroit	255.00	256.76	201.73
Cleveland	189.94	193.54	220.15
Boston	242.20	236.31	184.41
Pittsburgh	231.97	224.39	187.49
Buffalo	231.33	220.30	172.61
Group II—Cities of 300,000 to 500,000:			
Washington, D. C.	.21	.21	.23
Rochester, N. Y.	256.91	248.11	182.94
Group III—Cities of 100,000 to 300,000:			
Columbus, Ohio	142.71	141.47	182.46
Toledo, Ohio	147.31	151.66	149.89
Providence, R. I.	242.72	240.57	166.17
Syracuse, N. Y.	201.71	200.60	149.77
Worcester, Mass.	87.44	86.11	78.39
Hartford, Conn.	167.10	180.83	122.66
New Haven, Conn.	104.55	112.99	86.52
Springfield, Mass.	139.36	144.60	114.86
Bridgeport, Conn.	107.60	99.94	97.69
Scranton, Penna.	73.78	76.83	443.09
Yonkers, N. Y.	288.78	286.46	210.05
Albany, N. Y.	251.12	253.40	168.96
Erie, Penna.	120.35	121.21	95.67
Fall River, Mass.	84.55	95.36	124.38
Cambridge, Mass.	135.10	134.94	89.02
New Bedford, Mass.	101.88	91.25	137.73
Reading, Penna.	127.67	104.76	87.61
Somerville, Mass.	63.20	53.24	20.58
Lynn, Mass.	97.73	92.39	70.35
Utica, N. Y.	132.46	131.43	99.70
Waterbury, Conn.	180.27	182.15	173.20
Lowell, Mass.	68.10	68.71	68.95

January Building Totals Are Far Above Year Ago

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—F. W. Dodge Corporation reported that all types of construction in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains increased to $204,792,800 in January from $99,773,000 in that month last year.

The January total, however, represented a decline of 22 per cent from the aggregate of $264,136,500 reported in December, 1935.

Improvement over January, 1935, totals were scored in each of the 13 major geographic regions east of the Rockies.

The Middle Atlantic states, the Chicago territory and southern Michigan showed the largest relative gains, the survey said.

New Haven to Modernize Rolling Equipment of Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

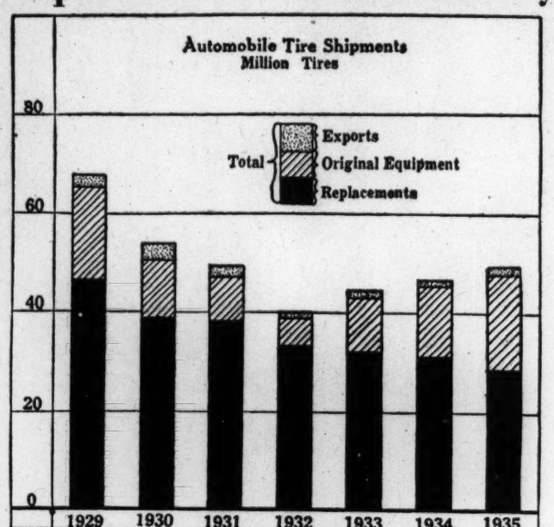
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 14—Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks granted three petitions of the trustees of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad for modernization of the road's rolling equipment.

Approval was accorded to the poposal to purchase 10 Diesel switching engines at $65,000 each, to be used in the Boston, Providence, New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and according to the petition, will be used to replace 15 obsolete light switching engines, and it is anticipated they will effect substantial savings as well as provide more efficient switching operation.

Judge Hincks also affirmed a plan for the installation of a motive-power unit in one of the railroad's new streamlined coaches, at a cost of $35,000. This car, to be used with another coach, will, if successful, replace the present branch-line equipment, especially where light stream engines now haul only one or two coaches.

The court also acceded to the railroad's request that it air-condition 88 more passenger cars.

Automobile Tire Shipments Up; Replacements Decline Steadily



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The distribution of automobile tires among export, domestic, original equipment and replacement sales is shown on the chart for the past seven years.

Note how improved wearing quality has caused a steady decrease in replacements.

The World's Business

Senator Vandenberg's Proposal on War Debts—'Shaming' the Defaulters—The Wrong Way

By H. B. E.

SENATOR VANDENBERG of Michigan, one of the dark horses champing on their bits in the Republican stable, has revived discussion on the war debts. He has added yet another plan to the heap of plans inclosed in the same cupboard as the war debts. It is intended to "shame" the defaulting nations into resuming payments by mobilizing the war-debt bonds held by the Treasury and selling them to the public for what they would bring. The plan is a testimony to American irritation over the easy way in which the debtors have accepted the stalemate more than to any clear thinking as to the best method of settling this unfortunate issue.

As such it is of a piece with the adulation of Finland as the one honorable debtor. Finland's conduct is certainly meritorious. But its case is altogether different from that of the war debtors proper. Finland's "war" debt came after the war. It was contracted in order to tide over a famine. As Prof. Samuel Flagg Bemis, the eminent historian, in the current *Yale Review*, remarks, "The original mistake was to confuse, or at least to refuse to separate war debts and peace debts." The Vandenberg plan also reminds us of the Johnson Act forbidding the defaulters any access to the American capital market. And of that enactment the new issue of "The United States in World Affairs," published by the Council on Foreign Relations, New York, says,

> This legislative spasm must be regarded more as an expression of international ill-will than as a serious effort to induce debtor governments to meet their obligations. Good round cursing was believed to be good sound politics for home consumption. The slightest intimation from any important source that a revision of the debt settlement was desirable, even in the selfish interest of the United States, evoked bellows of rage from members of Congress. The final act was not so much a matter of legislation as a feat of vocal orchestration.

For many months the relegation of the war debts to the world closet has allowed international tempers to cool off. But it hasn't assuaged them. And, as long as the war debts stay in the cupboard, they will bar any hope of tying our floating world currencies to a common standard. This is standing policy with the dominant debtor, Great Britain. Thus the defaults constitute one of the factors holding back a return to a world system for our economic dealings. Every half year Secretary Hull takes the skeleton out, and in the most polite terms asks what the war debtor governments intend to do about it. As politely the governments reply "Nothing—yet," and then it is put away. Senator Vandenberg has broken this half yearly silence. But he is not likely to put any life into the war debts. From the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom he has addressed his plan, he has still to obtain a reply. The Morgan firm, to whom the plan was also offered, responded that the Senator seemed to have jumped two or three intervening hurdles.

* * *

The typical as well as the first war debt agreement is the one with Britain. It was signed in 1923. Britain and the United States then agreed on a schedule of payments over a 62-year period in place of the outstanding demand notes. Article 9 provides that the British Government shall deposit with the United States Treasury its bonds totaling $4,600 millions, or the principal of its war debt. In exchange the Treasury returned the promises to pay. It is, apparently, these bonds that Senator Vandenberg has in mind. But he would not offer the whole lot to the public for purchase. His idea is to limit the offering to the amount of the instalments which have remained unpaid to date, or around $1,000 millions. More than half of this sum is due from Great Britain. The plan has the financial aim of raising some funds to relieve a strained budget as well as the political purpose of "shaming" the defaulters into settling the outstanding obligations.

How would the investing public respond to such an issue? Most probably they would not buy it. Or they might give up to 10 per cent for it in the speculative hope that the war debtors would someday pay 10 cents on the dollar—the limit, it is understood, that the United States will ever get. If the Treasury backed the bonds with its own unconditional guarantee, then, of course, they could be sold at the price of prevailing Treasury bonds. But that would be merely an indirect device to raise money on its own note. Its only object would be Senator Vandenberg's of "shaming" the war debtors into resuming payments.

* * *

To those who know anything at all about the subject, the war debtors would not be at all "shamed" into doing anything. They might be amused. They would most probably be irritated, just as they were with the Johnson Act. For irritation merely breeds irritation. This is not what the American wants. When he discovers that there is not the faintest possibility that the indebtedness will be paid at face value, or that the schedule of amortization will be resumed, he will look for the half a loaf which is better than no bread at all. This is common sense. It is the attitude that every creditor in private life brings to bear on his outstanding obligations.

The trouble is to find out exactly how much the half loaf is worth. The query "how much?" has hitherto been buried in the "how?" of transfers. More than once President Roosevelt has intimated that he is prepared to entertain a proposal whence it should logically come, namely, the debtor. Secretary Hull attaches to the skeleton every half year the same invitation. The last one read:

> I wish, in presenting this notice of amounts due under the agreements signed by the British Government, to reiterate the fact that this Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which your Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness, and to assure you that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

When Sir Frederick Leith Ross, Chief Economic Adviser of the British Government, came to Washington in the fall of 1933, he made a 10 per cent offer, though the offer was not made known publicly. It was rejected. The Americans felt that a tenth of a loaf was not a proper "half-loaf" settlement, and that the people would not tolerate such a settlement. Sir Frederick thought, I know, that President Roosevelt could have obtained popular approval for the acceptance of that offer. I doubted it. In discussing the offer later with Lewis W. Douglas, then Director of the Budget, I found him equally in doubt, though he added that the President could have settled the war debt on such a basis in March, 1933.

Unless the debt question has become a matter of hopeless salvage, it seems to be 10 per cent or nothing. The war debtors do not appear likely to pay any more than the amount to which the reparations were reduced. This was 10 per cent, and the reparations creditors are still waiting to mobilize, or collect, it. The billion dollars or so which would represent that 10 per cent would be very welcome right now to the United States Treasury. And a settlement would do more to repair the basis of international co-operation than anything I know of.

Auto Output Makes Substantial Rebound

DETROIT, Feb. 14 (AP)—Cram's Reports, Inc., in a weekly survey of the automobile industry, estimates output for the week ended today at 75,170 units, compared with 69,876 last week and 82,119 in the like week a year ago.

"No substantial increase is looked for in the immediate future," the report says.

Senate Body Asks Sale of 5,000,000 Bales of Cotton

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Over the opposition of government officials, the Senate Agriculture Committee today approved the Smith Bill directing the sale of approximately 5,000,000 bales of government-owned cotton in weekly blocks of between 20,000 and 25,000 bales. The vote was 13 to 2.

The bill, introduced by Senator Smith (D-SC), committee chairman, had been before the committee nearly two weeks for secret hearings.

It would set up a board of three to sell the cotton. Senator Smith contends the large government holdings are a drag on the market and disposing of them in small weekly allotments would not affect prices. He argues 25,000 bales, the maximum allowed to be sold at one time, is less than 10 per cent of the world consumption of American cotton in one week.

Oscar Johnston, manager of the cotton producers pool and first vice-president of the Federal Commodity Credit Corporation, which controls much of the cotton, described the bill as "unsound," in that it proposed "arbitrary withdrawal" of the staple "without regard to demand."

"Markets cannot be arbitrarily created," he said in a letter to Senator Smith. "Cotton must be sold when and if there is a market or demand. It would be unsound to force upon the market any specific quantity of cotton however small."

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14 (AP)—Oscar Johnston, manager of the government cotton pool, announced that he would continue to sell cotton from the pool's holdings of 561,000 spot bales as long as the market remains at its present levels and can absorb the sales without affecting the price.

Simultaneously the pool manager disclosed that he had sold 50,000 bales held by the pool to bidders at an average price of 12.05 cents per pound. He said 178,600 of the pool's 825,000 bales of futures are subject to March delivery.

Abolition of Tax Exempt Securities Urged by Banker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Abolition of tax exempt securities was recommended by H. N. Andrews, vice-president of the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, at the closing session of the Midwinter Conference of the Trust Division of the American Bankers Association in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here yesterday. Mr. Andrews is also chairman of the trust bankers' committee on taxation.

Sources of federal revenue which might have our support, he declared, were the abolition of the income tax exemption permitted to government employees and the extension of income taxes on a broader base so that "more tax may come from the larger number of smaller incomes."

Only 6 per cent of the 1935 income tax was collected from incomes under $5000, Mr. Andrews declared, "although these incomes constituted 70 per cent of the total income reported in returns.

In contrast, he said, "we must take off our hats to the British who collect 40 per cent of the income taxes from incomes under $10,000. The government revenue cannot come from soaking the rich. There aren't enough of them. If the Government confiscated all taxable incomes of those receiving $10,000 a year or more (not the excess but the entire) income, the total revenue would barely take care of one-half of the Federal Government expenditures for one year."

He concluded with the warning that "some of our heavily taxed citizens may leave the country or create trusts out of the country, where there are either no income taxes or death taxes, or neither."

N. Y. Curb Re-elects Moffatt President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—New York Curb Exchange re-elected Fred C. Moffatt president of the exchange at an organization meeting of the board of governors who had been chosen in the exchange's annual election on Monday.

Charles S. Leahy and Mortimer Landsberg again were named vice-president and treasurer, respectively, the latter for his eleventh consecutive term.

The governors reappointed Eugene R. Tappen for a ninth term as secretary of the Exchange and appointed Bernard W. Green assistant treasurer to succeed E. J. Muller. Also reappointed by the governors were Charles E. McGowan, first assistant secretary, and James S. Kenny, Martin J. Kenna and James R. Murphy, assistant secretaries.

1935 Hosiery Shipments 7.5 Per Cent Above 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Shipments of all types of hosiery in 1935 totaled 111,268,099 dozen pairs, a gain of 7,835,051 dozen pairs, or 7.5 per cent over the 103,433,048 dozen pairs, shipped in 1934, according to the Statistical Bulletin of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.

For December, 1935, total shipments of all types of hosiery at 8,648,372 dozen pairs were approximately 427,000 dozen pairs, or 5 per cent more than total shipments in December, 1934.

The number of employees in the hosiery industry reached a peak of 149,326 in October, 1935, and in spite of the seasonal decline in operations during November and December, there were still 147,053 on the industry's pay roll at the year end.

Your Income Tax

This is the seventh of a series of articles by the United States Branch of Internal Revenue explaining the federal income tax.

Duplicate Returns

To carry out the provisions of section 55 (b) of the Revenue Act of 1934, as amended by an act (Public, No. 40) approved April 19, 1935, every person (except nonresident alien individuals) required to file an income return for a taxable year or period beginning on or after Jan. 1, 1935, must file with the return a copy thereof on the duplicate form (green paper) which will be provided for that purpose, or a photostatic or photographic copy of the original return. Such copy must be a complete duplicate of the return except that the affidavits on the duplicate form need not be filled in.

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The copy on the duplicate form must also include any schedules and statements attached to the original return except (1) schedule C-1 (information to be furnished by corporations as to compensation of officers and employees in excess of $15,000), (2) in the case of a fiduciary return the copy of the will or trust instrument, (3) in the case of a return made by an agent the power of attorney on form 935 or form 936, and (4) in the case of an insurance company the copy of the annual statement made to the state insurance department.

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In accordance with the statute above mentioned, within a reasonable time after they are filed the copies of the returns will be made available for inspection in the office of the collector of internal revenue in which the returns are filed, by any official, body, or commission lawfully charged with the administration of any State tax law, if the inspection is for the purpose of such administration or for the purpose of obtaining information to be furnished to local taxing authorities.

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The law provides that the inspection shall be permitted only upon written request of the governor of such State, designating the representative of such official, body, or commission to make the inspection on behalf of such official, body, or commission. The statute does not authorize inspection of the duplicate returns by the public.

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Inspection of returns is governed by subdivision (a) of section 55, which provides, in effect, that income returns made under the Revenue Act of 1934 shall be open to public inspection only to the extent expressly provided by law or as authorized in regulations approved by the President, and this provision is similar to the provisions of preceding revenue acts. Under existing law and the regulations approved by the President income returns are not open to inspection by the general public.

Reserve Balances During Last Week Shrink $85,000,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported a series of factors rendered the excess reserve situation less acute during the week ending February 12, reserve balances shrinking by $85,000,000.

The Board's weekly condition statement on Federal Reserve banks showed the total reserve balances of $5,784,000,000 still was $3,000,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

Factors attending the reduction, the statement revealed, included net gold exports of $13,000,000 during the week increase of $21,000,000 in money in circulation, and the transfer of $35,000,000 of treasury funds from member banks to reserve institutions.

The condition statement showed the daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Feb. 12 was $2,496,000,000, an increase of $4,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of $29,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

Oil Production Drops During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Crude oil production was equal to 2,763,750 barrels, during the past week, compared with 2,815,550 in the preceding week, a decrease of 51,800, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

The most important change was a decrease of 50,600 barrels in California, reflecting the recent attempt to get production in that State under control.

Production was 167,450 barrels more than the needs of the country for February as calculated by the Department of the Interior.

Motor fuel stocks in the United States, including the amount of unfinished gasoline contained in naphtha distillates, at the end of the week totaled 64,738,000 barrels, as compared to 63,360,000 at the close of the preceding week, an increase of 1,378,000. Gasoline stocks at refineries were up 2,427,000 barrels to 38,793,000, while those at bulk terminals, "in transit" and in pipe lines were down 962,000 barrels to 19,212,000.

1933 Securities Act Violators May Be Given Summons

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Supreme Court was told today that the Securities Commission may bring civil actions against violators of the Securities Act of 1933.

The court was asked to dismiss an appeal by six firms and individuals in New York City and Boston who claimed that only the Attorney General, his subordinates or United States District Attorneys could appear for the Government.

The six are battling SEC charges filed in the Seventh New York Federal District Court in August, 1934.

Solicitor General Reed in the government brief today said that Congress gave the SEC power to file civil actions while the Attorney General was charged with criminal actions.

Mr. Reed said this appeal involved an injunction for selling "unregistered securities and from using fraudulent devices in connection with the sale of securities."

Congress gave SEC power to file this type of case, Mr. Reed said, to allow "all possible speed to stop the sale of securities when fraud was detected."

Similar powers, he said, had been given to the Federal Trade and Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Solicitor General told the Supreme Court that a ruling in this case favorable to the SEC last Nov. 1 by the Second Federal Circuit Court was correct. This reversed the District Court decision, which dismissed the SEC complaints because they had been filed "without being represented by the Attorney General or an officer designated by him, or by a United States attorney."

The Supreme Court appeal was asked by Stock Market Finance, Inc., Thomas J. Murphy, its president, and John J. Hackett, all of Boston, and Pearl Day Garrison, operating as P. Day Garrison, Samuel E. Price, operating as S. E. Price, and Nathan Schwartz, sales manager for Price, all of New York City.

This petition does not question constitutionality of the Securities Act, which is under attack in the Supreme Court by J. Edward Jones, New York dealer in oil security.

World Use of Raw Copper Increases During Year 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—During 1935 there were 1,675,000 tons of copper consumed throughout the world which compares with 1,444,000 tons in 1934, and 1,924,000 in 1929, the peak year, according to a report from Brandeis, Goldschmidt & Co., Ltd., London.

United States consumed 470,000 tons compared with 372,000 tons in 1934 and 1,000,000 tons in 1928 and 1929.

Consumption last year in every country outside the United States, except France, exceeded that of any former year. In Germany apparent consumption was only slightly below the previous high for that country.

The increase in Italian consumption from 62,000 to 100,000 tons was attributed to recent military developments.

The world mine production of copper was placed at 1,430,000 tons, against 1,234,000 in 1934 and 1,820,000 in 1929. Last year mine production in the United States was 320,000 tons, compared with 207,000 in 1934. Copper stocks, exclusive of blister copper, decreased 113,000 tons to 410,000. There was, however, a gain of from 30,000 and 40,000 tons in blister stocks.

"Notwithstanding the large decrease in the world visible supply of copper in the last three years," the report says, "they must still be considered rather heavy, and their gradual further reduction should be the object of copper producers. The stated aim of the curtailment agreement to avoid further stock accumulations should be remembered. Any appreciable addition to existing stocks should be considered an adverse market factor."

The world production of primary lead in 1935 was estimated at 1,370,000 tons, compared with 1,330,000 in 1934, while consumption was 1,445,000 tons, compared with 1,320,000.

"While the general internal business situation of most countries has improved," the report continues, "international business has not shown the same advance, and the outlook for 1936 appears in some respects to be less promising from a world point of view than 1935."

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Left Wingers View Third Party Plans For 1936 Coldly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 14—Launching of a liberal third party for this year's presidential election, as predicted by Farmer-Labor sources in Minnesota, is discounted in radical circles here. If a new group opens its career this summer, it is believed by left-wing observers here that a third party would not be able to muster all its own potential strength, because of the liberal bolt to Roosevelt.

Announcement of the latest move for a third party was made this week by Howard Y. Williams, national organizer for the Farmer-Labor Political Federation, from his headquarters in St. Paul. He reported that the national committee of liberals which has been working for a new party decided that 1936 was the time for its start rather than 1940. Mr. Williams added that a national convention was planned for late June or early July.

Possible Candidates

As to candidates, he named Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota as a possibility for the presidential nomination, and Representative Thomas R. Amlie of the Progressive Party of Wisconsin or Representative Ernest Lunden (F-L) of Minnesota for the vice-presidential candidate. Mr. Amlie heads the committee having this third party movement in charge.

The project of running a radical ticket this year fell as a surprise on liberals here, who have been laboring for a new political lineup. The opinion was that the outlook did not look as bright as last summer, when Representative Amlie and other liberal congressmen held a third party convention here and virtually decided to go no further at the time.

Plans Fall Through

It was a curious problem that faced leaders of last year's convention when they looked over the delegates. The group strong enough to initiate a representative third party, particularly the influential liberal labor unions, were not represented. The men who called the meeting to promote a third party had to struggle to keep the convention from doing that very thing. Senator Nye, invited to speak, counseled vigorously against a new party in 1936. Representative V. Marcantonio (R) of New York, one of the signers of the call, walked out.

Since then the labor support, which any new party must count on, has shown itself moving toward President Roosevelt. Chief indication of this swing was the recent declaration of the United Mine Workers of America and their president, John L. Lewis, for the Roosevelt candidacy. Sidney Hillman, president of another great union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, has also come out similarly.

Labor Backs Roosevelt

The trend among the so-called progressive unions is so great that it is expected that David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and a Socialist, will be forced to endorse Mr. Roosevelt.

In fact very few progressive unions of importance will be able to hold out against the Roosevelt drive, it is felt by observers working among them.

Because of the drift of liberal labor, the Socialists seem likely to face a difficult campaign this fall and will be hard put to it to register their usual vote.

Present Third Parties

Another essential which new party makers must figure on is an alliance with the third parties already established in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The latest information shows the progressive administration of Wisconsin or the Farmer-Labor administration of Minnesota rather lukewarm to the idea now. Gov. Philip La Follette of Wisconsin and Gov. Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota may support such a move in 1940, but not this year.

On the other hand, in urging the immediate inception of a national Farmer Labor Party, Mr. Williams declares that there has been a rapid growth of sentiment for a new national party in the Middle West and Far West. This reputed development indicates, he holds, that President Roosevelt "can expect little or no support from liberals and radicals in those areas in the next election," because of a revolt against the "scarcity system which the present Administration has attempted to preserve."

Egypt Ready to Seek Admission to League

(Continued from Page 1)

come to an accord before the admission of Egypt.

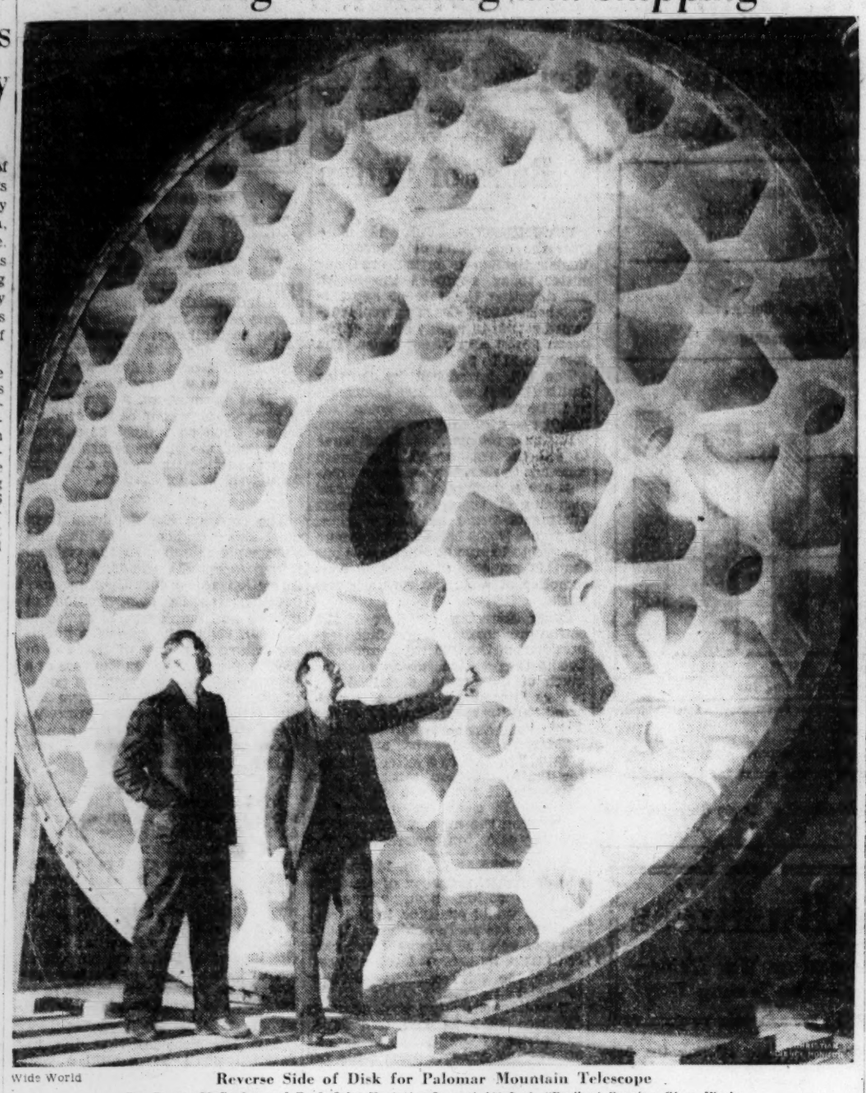
The fundamental fact is that Egypt has just as vital an interest in establishing good relations with Britain as Britain with Egypt. Even though the British were prepared to withdraw their troops—which they cannot do without sufficient guarantees—the Egyptians, whatever it may suit an irresponsible opposition to say, could not accept such withdrawal. Egypt and the Suez Canal would be at the mercy of another power.

There is no incompatibility of British and Egyptian interests, and it is confidently expected that with tact and good will on both sides, the Anglo-Egyptian problem can be solved at an early date.

When sanctions were applied against Italy, Egypt was asked to come into line. Obviously, if it, as an independent country, is invited to co-operate with the League, despite the not negligible possibility of war as a consequence, it must ultimately be allowed full membership.

But first the situation of Egypt *vis-a-vis* Great Britain must be settled. It would be regrettable were Egyptian desire for membership made the excuse for maneuvers, within the League itself, against Great Britain.

Waiting for Packing and Shipping



Wide World

Reverse Side of Disk for Palomar Mountain Telescope
Dr. George McCauley and Prof. John Hostetter Inspect 200-Inch "Eye" at Corning Glass Works

Wonders of Research

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Attack on Sky Nears Realization

Everybody exclaims "Waffle!" at sight of a picture, taken in rear view, of the 200-inch disk at the Corning, N. Y., Glass Works. The disk, made for the telescope to be erected on Palomar Mountain, Calif., shows a ribbed structure on the back; and it is this structure that gives the giant "eye," which on the front is a mirror, the strength, without the weight, of solid glass.

Just as one would pour waffle batter on a hot iron, so glass technicians poured molten glass into a mold made of fire-brick and steel. When the glass cooled to room temperature, the mold was dug out.

Shipment of the disk to California for grinding and polishing is expected now at any time.

Latest news from Dr. George Ellery Hale, chairman of the council in charge of building the observatory and telescope, states that the original model of the 200-inch instrument is obsolete and that a new one of very different design is being built. Engineers are working on what are hoped to be the semifinal drawings. When these are completed, a model scaled at exactly one-tenth actual size will be built and put through rigorous tests before work on the actual scope is begun.

★ ★ ★

More Use for X-Ray

Engineers of the General Electric Company have found the X-ray a highly convenient tool for examining the interior structures of pliotron tubes, giant, six-foot, three-electrode electron tubes equipped with a water-cooled jacket and used for transmitting high power.

★ ★ ★

Rubber Clothing That Stands Wear

Rubber footwear that can go through several seasons of rain, snow and ice, rubber household gloves with new resistance to the wear and tear of domestic chores, bathing caps that can withstand long exposure to salt water and sun, and fountain pen sacs that give longer life to pens are a few of the benefits accruing to the public through recent scientific research in rubber.

These articles form part of a display in the R. C. A. building, New York, illustrating the chemical technique of the Anode process of making rubber goods, one of the greatest recent advances in the industry. The exhibit was prepared by one of America's largest rubber manufacturers for the Museum of Science and Industry which opened in Rockefeller Center on Feb. 12.

★ ★ ★

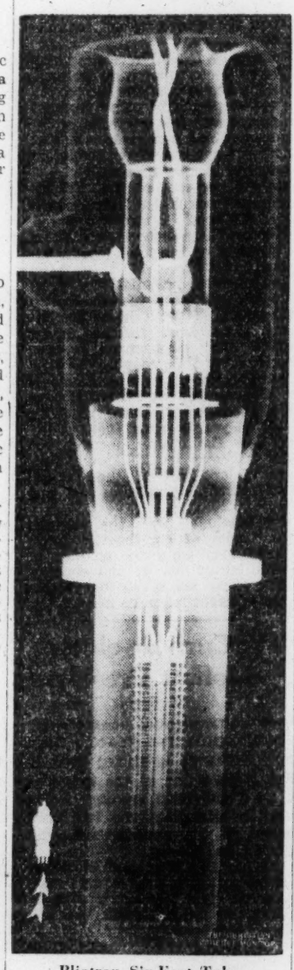
Sun's Heat Surpassed In Laboratory

While the mercury shivered to 50 degrees below zero recently in one corner of North Dakota, physicists at Northwestern University in a neighboring state built an electric arc whose temperature was recorded at 12,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Though but a tiny hot-spot in comparison with the sun, this temperature is actually hotter than the sun's exterior by 1000 or 2000 degrees, and constitutes the highest laboratory-made heat yet attained.

★ ★ ★

Forest Staked for Study

One of the most "comprehensive" studies of the life-history of a forest has been outlined as the research project of 10 natural scientists at Duke University in North Carolina. Three plots of ground in the heart of a near-by forest have been staked out for from five to 20 years of constant observation by botanists, zoologists, entomologists and foresters. Every conceivable feature of the plant and animal life as well as the properties of the soil will be recorded and analyzed.



Pliotron Six-Foot Tube
Ordinary Radio Tube, at Lower Left, Shows Relative Size

Tidings From Egyptian Court

The world's oldest newspaper is believed to have been uncovered recently, an Egyptian relic of the "golden emperor" Amen-hotpe III, who reigned in 1422 B. C. According to Dr. Ambrose Lansing, Egyptologist of the Metropolitan Museum of Art into whose possession it recently came, "news" in those days was carried beetle-back to outlying provinces.

On the back of an ancient scarab was found an inscription which says the king is beloved of the god Horus, while the "news" is contained on the under side. Apparently it was intended to inform the priest-officials of things going on at court. Five different news-letter scarabs of this Pharoah are known to be in existence, one telling of his prowess on a lion hunt, another of one of his marriages, and a third of the construction of an artificial lake in 15 days for his queen, all of which would be rated as "scare-head" news even today.

★ ★ ★

Plastic Gives Chemical Surprise

Be careful where you store celluloidlike plastic articles when they are not in use, warns the National Bureau of Standards. A housewife recently sent bureau engineers a linen napkin which was returned from the laundry full of holes. Investigation disclosed that the laundry was not responsible, that the holes were symmetrically spaced along the folds of the napkin, and that other napkins stored in the same sewing table drawer were greatly deteriorated. A pair of knitting needles likewise stored there were weak and brittle.

In these, technicians found the answer to the problem. The needles were made of a cellulose-nitrate plastic, a very unstable combination which liberates oxides of nitrogen as it deteriorates. The linen was strongly acid in reaction and gave every indication of damage due to nitric acid, which had formed in the closed drawer.

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Champlain	Feb. 15	Plymouth, Feb. 22	Feb. 14, 8:00 pm	Feb. 15, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
§Manulani	San Francisco, Feb. 26	Feb. 21, 4:00 pm	Feb. 21, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco, March 3	Feb. 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro, March 5	Feb. 29, 4:00 pm	Feb. 29, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco, Feb. 22	Feb. 17, 4:00 pm	Feb. 17, 7:30 pm
Pres. Jackson	Seattle, Feb. 29	Feb. 24, 4:00 pm	Feb. 24, 7:30 pm

§Australia must be specially addressed.

Baker to Head Study Of Legal Publicity

CLEVELAND, Feb. 13 (AP)—Newton D. Baker accepted today appointment as chairman of the American Bar Association committee to study publicity standards.

Mr. Baker said meetings will be held with newspaper executives and radio directors to clarify and facilitate legal publicity. Appointment was made yesterday by William L. Ransom of Chicago, president of the association.

Student Council Demands Robinson's Resignation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president of the College of the City of New York, has the demand of the Student Council of the institution that he resign. The action of the council is in affirmation of the findings of the Associated Alumni, graduate body of the college, who have called on the Board of Higher Education to remove Dr. Robinson, on the ground that he has "failed to gain the confidence of students, teachers or alumni."

Simultaneously, the student group prepared to hold a referendum on the Robinson administration.

What's Going On in the Arts

Rembrandt at Worcester

AN EXCURSION to Worcester, despite wintry obstacles, is worth the effort. Rarely do we have an opportunity to see such an exhibition of work by the great Dutch master, Rembrandt. Three rooms at the Worcester Art Museum contain drawings, etchings and oil paintings of his. Comfortably, in good light, at our ease, we may see and study some of the finest impressions in aquaforte, many of the masterly wash drawings and a few of the most notable paintings.

An hour spent amid such masterpieces increases one's stature, proves an immeasurable joy. Rembrandt's agility, simplicity, profundity are accessible to all eager minds. He was one of the most universal artists who ever lived. The Louvre, the Ryksmuseum, other public and private collections have contributed to this exhibition. Pictures by Rembrandt are rarely at large. Many of us have traveled far to see as many works as are shown in the Worcester display.

The paintings include canvases by artists in Rembrandt's circle. Confusion about attributions still exists. Some of the pupils imitated the master so closely, some acknowledged his style and his signature as well. Experts have been analyzing the canvases diligently, weeding out copies and false signatures. However, there may be observed such differences between the master and his followers generally as make the attribution unmistakable. Rembrandt had certain qualities which could be simulated—the use of light and dark contrasts, the thick impasto, the full plastic character. But few if any could imitate his profundity, his warmth, his refinement. The painting is suffused with thought, haunted with memory, gayly effervescent with light which bubbles over the surface in the path of gold ornaments, plumes, silks. Rembrandt stopped at the moment of excess; his followers did not. He is bold, where they are blunt; he can deepen and enlarge space by such nuances as are out of the perception of a follower.

We understand his visualization better when we explore the drawings, which are quick with life, spontaneous, direct. What extraordinary observation, how saliently the characterizing lines were condensed. Space, texture, form, atmosphere are created in a few vigorous strokes. What knowledge, what perception lies behind these lines. Again one compares them with those of the followers, who may have been more orderly, more precious, more detailed, but never so dynamic, never so eloquent.

No etcher since Rembrandt has added appreciably to his accomplishment. Few have worked as conscientiously. The small etchings are as carefully wrought as the large canvases. The portraits are modeled, the light handled, with similar care. Light qualifies the scheme again. Compositions divide into fields of light, bright and subdued. Darkness spreads a pattern. The etched lines contribute too towards making the design, sometimes in a structural way, sometimes as a lacy mesh.

Beyond the technical brilliance, there is the subject matter, so tender, so human, so mystical. Rembrandt depicted the man on the street as though he were a biblical character, and the personages of the Bible as human beings he had known.

No other master has treated the subject with such majesty and simplicity as Rembrandt in "Christ at Emmaus," the Louvre contribution to this display. D. A.

Weber and Wagner

IN SANDERS THEATER, Cambridge, last night, the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, augmented by a chorus reputedly 200 strong, devoted a program to Carl Maria von Weber and his most famous disciple, Richard Wagner. Ernst Hoffman and A. Buckingham Simson were the conductors. Mr. Simson's efforts were confined to Weber's hymn "In Constant Order Works the Lord," for four soloists, chorus and orchestra. Mr. Hoffman wielded the baton over the same composer's overture to "Abu Hassan"—a neat, almost Mozartian score—and the four Wagner excerpts that filled the latter half of the program: from "Tannhäuser," the Introduction to Act 3 and the Overture; from "The Flying Dutchman," the Overture and the Introduction to Act 3, with the sailors' chorus for good measure. An odd program, but one which drew enthusiastically appreciative applause from a large and by no means undiscriminating audience.

Recent attempts to restore Weber to the honored place that is his due have been either purely verbal or supported by occasional concert performances of a few of his feeblest works. It is, of course, his operas—most of all, perhaps, the neglected "Euryanthe"—to say nothing of their influence upon Wagner, that are his strongest claim to musical immortality. Yet it was interesting, last night, to hear a fairly extended choral work by Weber. The hymn is hardly a masterpiece, yet it is rarely dull. Variety of mood and color abounds in its skillful orchestration, instrumental and choral, and there is a certain all-pervading health. Yet the style dates, like that of the Wagner which derives from it, and it is its Bach-like unaccompanied chorale for the solo quartet and its spirited concluding fugue, ageless and impersonal in its polyphonic idiom, that leave the strongest and most satisfying impression upon the hearer today. The work was sung excellently. The chorus, rich in good, resonant voices, showed admirable discipline under Mr. Simson's authoritative and imaginative leadership. The soloists were of more than average competence.

The Wagner music was given effective performance. The orchestra, even its least predictable departments, played with confidence, with firm sonority, with well-disciplined unanimity and—at points of climax—with no little brilliance. It is perhaps in the communication of excitement at such climactic moments that Mr. Hoffman excels. He is an able and earnest young conductor, though his sense of pace and style is at present fallible. It is probably unfair to expect infallible judgment of him at this stage. Meanwhile, he and his orchestra do interesting things and improve steadily. S. S.

New Motion Pictures

A MELODRAMA with a mother-in-law angle is "My Marriage," film newly on view at the Paramount and Fenway theaters. Claire Trevor is the sacrificial bride who suffers to protect the family of her husband from scandal, and Pauline Frederick plays with little subtlety the mother-in-law who does all she can to wreck the marriage. It seems that the bride's father was a racketeer, but his daughter's generosity eventually wins even the mother-in-law.

The companion picture is a farce called "Freshman Love," said to be based on George Ade's old musical show, "The College Widow." The resemblance is not close. Patricia Ellis plays the flapper daughter of a college president who persuades two husky oarsmen to enroll in the institution in order to strengthen the crew. Frank McHugh is amusing as the coach who tires of trying to make a crew out of good scholars.

At the RKO-Boston, the new picture is "Two in the Dark," in which Walter Abel impersonates an "amnesia" victim who suspects himself of murder. Margot Grahame is the waif who helps him out of his predicament when she finds him wandering, dazed one night on Boston Common. Wallace Ford, Gail Patrick, Alan Hale, Eric Blore and Erik Rhodes assist variously. The stage show presents Wayne King and his orchestra.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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PUBLIC NOTICES

City of Boston

Special Primary

WARD 22

Board of Election Commissioners,
111 City Hall Annex,
Boston, February 12, 1936.

IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of law notice is hereby given that meetings of the members of the political parties qualified to vote in Ward 22 (said ward being the 22nd Suffolk Representative District) will be held in the several polling places in said ward, designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners, on

Tuesday, the Twenty-Fifth Day of February, 1936

and all such members will, on such date, and in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote give in their votes for candidates for nomination for Representative in General Court.

The polls at said meetings will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and will close at 8 o'clock P. M.

The polling places for said Primary will be the same as those used for City Election, held November 5th, 1935.

DAVID B. SHAW,
DANIEL H. ROSE,
FREDERIC E. DOWLING,
FRANCIS B. McKINNEY,
Board of Election Commissioners.

CITY OF BOSTON

Registration of Voters

REGISTRATION AND SUPPLEMENTARY POLICE LISTING for Special Primary in Ward 22 will be held in Room 111, City Hall Annex, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., continuously, on Friday, February 21st, 1936.

DAVID B. SHAW,
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Friday and Saturday
Real values! Everything marked down, at very low prices. RED CROSS SHOES for Women, $5.50 per pair. DOLLAR DAYS ONLY.

LORRAINE BOOT SHOP
27 MERRIMACK STREET
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
CARR & DREWETT
5 KENOZA AVENUE Tel. 5310
Let Our Experts Do Your Chain Repairing. We Make Them Wear Like New, With Genuine Weed Parts

HINGHAM

Litchfield Motors, Inc.
"At the Harbor"
Ford
Expert Service—Dependable Used Cars
Hingham 1000

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET ■ OLDSMOBILE
Authorized
SALES & SERVICE
For Good Used Cars
■ *SEE* ■
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOLYOKE

Wear style shoes that give you comfort. Shut your eyes and your feet declare that these shoes were built for comfort only. Look, and your eyes say, *"My, such style!"*
WILBUR COON SHOES
Napoleon Bail
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

GIFTS for Every Occasion will be found at Osborne's
New Beautiful Lines in Dinnerware . . . Glassware . . . Electrical Appliances
OSBORNE HARDWARE CO.
243 Maple Street 913 Hampden Street

New Spring Styles
in Dr. Locke's Shoes
for Men and Women
These shoes are retailed in Western Massachusetts exclusively by
THOMAS S. CHILDS, Inc.
275 High Street Holyoke, Mass.

E. H. ALLYN & CO.
Ralph H. Armstrong
INSURANCE
of Every Description
PHOENIX BUILDING, 598 DWIGHT ST.

LAWRENCE

Real Estate
and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE
(Continued)

Color on Color PRINTS
Reveal the smartest color combinations in many a season.
See them in our Better Dress Dept.
Third Floor
Cherry & Webb's

LEXINGTON

Here's Something You Have Wanted
Sturdy Wicker Clothes Hampers
Exceptional values, pyrolin tops,
18x10, top 20 in. high, $2.98
20x12, top 26 in. high, $3.98
Many specials for February, savings to you.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 MASS. AVE. Phone LEX. 0300

LOWELL

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People

Old Fashioned Basement SALE
NOW GOING ON

Mid-Winter Dollar Days
LOWELL STORES
Friday and Saturday
14th and 15th
MERCHANTS' DIVISION
Lowell Chamber of Commerce

Hot Water Service $2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co.

COAL COKE FUEL OIL
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400
We Call
Friday and Saturday
Our Greatest
Dollar Days
Cherry & Webb's

Pulle
JEWELER
LOWELL, MASS.
181 CENTRAL STREET
42 Years in Lowell
DERBY ELECTRIC CO.
40-44 Middle Street
Electrical Contractors
Complete Household Electrical Service and Appliances
TELEPHONE 3096-3097

LYNN

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888—*FLORISTS*—1935
884 WESTERN AVE., LYNN
TEL. BREAKERS 1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN
(Continued)

Goddard Bros.
MARKET STREET LYNN
NEW
Shirtwaist DRESSES
Peachskin—Washable Prints
Sizes 12 to 44
$5.95
Small Figured Prints and Dots

Final Clearance
of all
WINTER COATS
For Women and Misses
Savings up to
ALMOST HALF
T. W. ROGERS CO
DEPARTMENT STORE UNION STREET

MALDEN

THE HAT SHOP of DISTINCTION
Dorothy Benham
147 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 0631-W

Irish Hams and Bacon
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 PLEASANT ST.
Tel. Mal. 0563
"Kali-Sten-Iks" America's Finest Shoes for Children
Kali-Sten-Iks
HIGGINS
102 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 1487

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
MORE HEAT PER DOLLAR
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
JENNEY AERO GASOLINE
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
Packard Sales and Service
27 HARVARD AVE. WEST MEDFORD
Tel. Arlington 3858

G. M. Allen's
Funeral Home
49 DUDLEY STREET
MEDFORD, MASS.
Tel. Mystic 0275

MEDFORD CENTRAL MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store With Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE 20 SALEM ST.
MYSTIC 3630 TERMS CASH

P. VOLPE & SONS
Fruit and Vegetables
BASKETS OF FRUIT FOR ALL OCCASIONS OUR SPECIALTY
MEDFORD SQUARE
Telephone Mystic 0132, 0133

MELROSE

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS
Dependable and Courteous Service
BISHOP & CRAWFORD
898 Main St. Tel. 2573—Nights 9465

WE SPECIALIZE
in All Wool Knitting Yarns
A Capable Instructress
Present at the MALDEN STORE
Daily 11 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.
THE JONES STORES
MALDEN — MELROSE

We Pay Cash for Your Old Gold and Silver
WADLAND'S
We specialize in high-grade watch, clock and jewelry repairing. Work called for and delivered.
420 Main St. Tel. Mel. 1393-M

New low prices for coal and coke
Oil contracts now at lower price
Oil-o-matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
Incorporated
158 ESSEX STREET Tel. 0794—0795

MELROSE TRUST COMPANY
Banking in All of Its Branches
Telephone Melrose 0030
Perfect Protection in Our SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES $5 up

NEEDHAM

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales *Service*
Ford
23 CHAPEL STREET NEEDHAM, MASS.

FUEL OIL
COAL—WOOD—COKE
Prompt Service
WILLETT & CHADWICK
COAL COMPANY
Highland Avenue Need. 0810 or 1613

The Harper Method Shop
Elsie Dunton
905 GREAT PLAIN AVE. TELEPHONE
NEEDHAM NEEDHAM 0570
All Lines of Beauty Culture
EUGENE PERMANENT WAVING

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM
(Continued)

"Quality Before Price"
Brown's Market
Incorporated
Quality Meats, Sea Foods, Fruits—Vegetables
Groceries
Tel. Needham 1850 957 Great Plain Ave.
Free Delivery

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk *Buttermilk* *Heavy Cream* *Ice Cream*
Luncheon Dinner *Afternoon Tea* *Fancy Pastries* *Schrafft's Candies*

James E. Lilley
271 Cedar Street Phone 1849
Quality Meats and Groceries
"RIVAL" and "HEINZ" Brands and many other goods nationally advertised in the Monitor.

W. T. Almy
Wm. D. Hoyt
J. F. Arsenault
Optometrists
JAMES T. ALMY CO.
330 UNION STREET
NEW BEDFORD, MASS. Phone 2612

William A. Bassett Co.
1023 Purchase St. Phones 611 and 612
Fresh Fish and Shell Fish
Cotuit Oysters, Eastern Halibut
Smelt, Finnan Haddie

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

HAWES ELECTRIC CO.
General Electric Radios
1936 G. E. Refrigerators Now on Display
Oil Furnaces
592 Pleasant St. Phone 6037

OLSON & APPLEBY
General Contractors
6 South Second Street
Telephone 5549

NEWBURYPORT

Valentine Novelties
In Chocolate and Hard Candies
Heart Boxes of Chocolates from 25 cts. up
If you are planning a Bridge Party Call
CHASE CANDY SHOP
Tel. 424
Specialties in Ice Cream

CHASE & LUNT
Reliable Insurance
55 Pleasant St. Newburyport

NEWTON

NEWTON TRUST CO.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
Conveniently Accessible
Every Department of Suburban Banking and Trust Service
NEWTON
NEWTONVILLE NEWTON CENTRE
WEST NEWTON AUBURNDALE
NEWTON HIGHLANDS
WABAN

Shoes for Children
W. L. McCAMMON
583 WASHINGTON STREET

NEWTON CENTER

NONANTUM COAL CO.
827 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7560
68 MT. AUBURN ST., WATERTOWN
Tel. Middlesex 0081
BRIDGE STREET, BEMIS
Tel. Middlesex 0244
COAL—COKE—WOOD
DELIVERIES IN ALL THE NEWTONS
Watertown Belmont Waverley

BOND'S Convenience Shop

Kickernick
Infants' and Children's Togs
BRAY BLOCK 99 Union Street

J. H. CHANDLER & SON
HARDWARE
Carmote Paints Kitchenware
Goldfish Tropical Fish
Aquarium Supplies
796 BEACON STREET CEN. NEW. 4000

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
319 Walnut St. New. No. 8260-1
Choice Meats and Poultry
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Many Nationally Advertised Products

A. C. BELLINGER
Funeral Director
N. N. 2034 Newtonville, Mass.

Albert's
Permanent Wave Specialist
312 WALNUT ST. NEW. NO. 7630

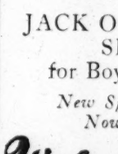
MASSACHUSETTS

NORTHAMPTON

"Good Things to Eat"
Beckmann's
211 Main St. Opposite City Hall

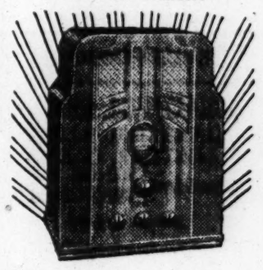
NORWOOD

We Sell and Recommend
NEW ENGLAND COKE
JOHN A.
Whittemore's SONS INC
289 LENOX STREET NORWOOD 0764


Miss BROWNLEE'S SHOP
Opposite Christian Science church
Toys and Clothes for Babies and Children
10 Guild St., Norwood
Tel. Norwood 0313

PITTSFIELD

Station W1XAL
and
The New PHILCO
Will Be of Special Interest to Monitor Readers


PHILCO 610B—Its built-in aerial-tuning system *doubles* the number of foreign and U. S. short-wave stations you can enjoy. Only Philco has it! Allowances! Easy Terms! **$44.95** Complete with Philco Antenna

The Wallace Co.

WALK-OVER SHOES for Men and Women
JACK O' LANTERN SHOES for Boys and Girls
New Spring Models Now Showing
Walk-Over SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Anna Ferguson Elsie Talt
THE ERNEST BEAUTY SHOPPE
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Haircutting
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
Telephones: Office 2-1151—Res. 2-0030

Vogue Slips
Tailored by Patricia
Very Unusual Values
at 2.00 and 3.00
ENGLAND BROTHERS

"Today's Coal Today"
Once we promise an order for the cone-cleaned anthracite, it goes that day, no matter how long the day may be.
COOPER COAL CO.
37 FENN STREET

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM
Kirkmead Strictly Fresh Eggs
Armour's Cloverbloom Butter
W. H. RAYNER & SON
37 Stoddard Ave. Dial 5396

FOODS OF HIGHEST QUALITY
at Consistently Low Prices
SHOP AT KELSEY'S
Seven big departments, huge stocks, Splendid variety.
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Now You Can Afford Quality
JASON FLEECE OVERCOATS
$28.50
C. H. CUTTING CO.

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Eleven Million Dollars
WHY NOT START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT?

REAL SILK HOSIERY
LINGERIE—MEN'S SHIRTS
TIES — UNDERWEAR
100% Pure Silk
HUGH HOGAN
Real Silk Representative
29 PENN STREET Tel. Mohawk Tourist

QUINCY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Granite 1588, 8:30 to 11:00 a. m., daily.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

We would like to do your
Dry Cleaning
Old Colony Laundry
PREsident 5000

GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Founded 1836
Quincy—Wollaston—North Quincy

"blue coal"
America's Finest Anthracite
Don't gamble this winter. Burn this square fractured, medium, free burning hard coal. $12.90 per ton.
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock Street Pres. 0047

M. R. LYONS
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
RENTALS
Apartments, Heated and Unheated Single Houses
1359 HANCOCK ST., QUINCY Pres. 0788

William D. Michael, O. D.
Optometrist
1516 HANCOCK STREET
OFFICE TEL. PRES. 6735
RES. TEL. BRAINTREE 1778

READING

TORRE'S
READING SQUARE
Chocolate Covered Molasses
SPONGE
39c lb.
Our Own Make
MUNICIPAL LIGHT APPLIANCE STORE
MAIN STREET READING, MASS.

Showing the New 1936
Kelvinator and Westinghouse Refrigerators
LUFKIN'S MARKET
189 MAIN STREET, READING SQUARE
Swansdown Cake Flour 25c
Baker's Cooking Chocolate, ½ lb. 15c
Sunsweet Prunes, 4 lbs. 27c
Large Blue Label Catchup, 2 for 27c
Blue Label Chili Sauce, 12 oz. 17c
Blue Ridge Cut String Beans, No. 2 cans, 2 for 19c
Troops Cut Wax Beans, No. 2 can, 2 for 19c
Phones 0890—0891 R. A. LUFKIN, Prop.

SALEM

The Merchants National Bank
The Only National Bank in Salem
253 ESSEX STREET

SHARON

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey cows. Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 2191
SHARON OIL CO.
Fuel Oil
MASSAPOAG MOTORS
Expert Repairing
88 Pond Street Tel. 2081

SHAW & DENNETT INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
24 PINE ROAD Tel. 2266

TAXI SERVICE
Auto Repairing and Lubrication
TIRES ACCESSORIES
MOODY'S GARAGE
18 Billings Street Tel. 2031

John Colaneri
TAILOR and CLEANSER
POST OFFICE SQUARE Tel. 2091

PETTEE CO.
Best Steer Beef—Pork—Lamb
Vegetables—Fish
Fancy Groceries
Dry Goods—Hardware
Use Our Delivery Service

SHARON—Canton

1936 Frigidaire
Just out. New low prices.
R. L. SNELL
Your Plymouth-Chrysler Dealer
Complete Garage Service
Your car called for and delivered.
CANTON 0638

SOMERVILLE

Karl T. Small
Apothecary
Chocolates of Supreme Quality in 1- and 2-lb. Boxes, 50c lb.
TEELE SQUARE SOMERSET 2179

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
For All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

Quinton's Market
We have the best of everything the market affords in quality and price
Groceries Meats
Vegetables Fish
Berries Canned Goods
268 Elm St., Davis Square Som. 3131

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE
(Continued)

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
CLEERCOAL
Coal Fuel Oil N. E. Coke
39-40 PARK STREET SOM 0319

GLINES EXPRESS CO.
Furniture and Piano Moving
Dependable Service
Baggage [illegible] to All Points
159 Pearl Street Som. 8190-1

SMITH *the Jeweler*
Established 1925
20% Discount Sale
Hamilton—Waltham—Elgin and Marmon Watches
Fine Jewelry Repairing.
We Buy Old Gold
222 ELM ST., DAVIS SQ. Som. 2947

SPRINGFIELD

(TO HELP YOU)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of advertisers is kept. Telephone 3-1817, 21 Besse Place, 1 to 5 daily.

Won't you let me help you with your hair before you get your next permanent? The
Ogilvie Sisters
Brushes are especially designed to give your scalp a gentle, thorough reconditioning without harshness or over-stimulation.
Fan-Davies Bookstore Bldg. Phone 4-5177

Call me—for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence, Dial 4-7294

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

WAKEFIELD

BOWSER & CO.
Ladies' Dresses New Spring Styles
Ladies' Percale Dresses, button trimmed with pockets and pique binding, 1.00 and 1.49.
Ladies' Pastel Shades Pique Dresses, button trimming, 1.00.
Ladies' Figured Seersucker Dresses with yokes, wooden buttons and buckle, 1.89.
Ladies' Plaid Gingham Dresses with wooden buttons and buckle, 1.49.
Ladies' Ruffled Sheer Seersucker Dresses.

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

Kane Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture Made, Recovered and Repaired
Draperies—Slip Covers—Shades
Mattresses Made Over—Box Springs
Cabinet Work—Antiques Restored
Estimates Free
MIDdlesex 6696 165 Mt. Auburn Street

WELLESLEY HILLS

Wellesley Farms Dairy
We invite your inspection of our dairy at GLEN RD., WELLESLEY FARMS
Deliveries in the Wellesleys, Newtons, Also Weston, Waltham, Watertown and Belmont
Tel. Wel. 1456
for Perfected, Protected Quality
RIVERDALE MARKET
— Our Motto —
Quality and Service
1 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills
Phones Wel. 1660-1661

WINTHROP

Elliott's Fish Market

Fresh, Salt and Pickled Fish. Oysters and Clams in Season. Lobsters and Crab Meat.
8 Somerset Ave. Winthrop Ctr.
Ocean 2779
Have you tried our delicious RAY'S Kil-Kooke Scotch Haddie?

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON. BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CHICHESTER—Lady with well established guest house serving breakfasts and dinners has available accommodation and equipment to let to another who would like to provide lunches and teas; terms and particulars, Box W-294, Clarence House, 4, Central Bldgs., Westminster, London, S. W. 1.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES—Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel Sun. 357

FLATS TO LET

BIRMINGHAM—Attractive, nicely decorated, unfurnished two-roomed flat, bathroom and kitchen; central, quiet. 34B Clarendon Road, Edgbaston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BIRMINGHAM—6-Room house, electric light and all modern conveniences. Apply THORNE, Estate Agent, 3 New Street.

BOURNEMOUTH-POKESDOWN — Desirable freehold, 4 bed, 2 reception, all modern conveniences, conveniently situated, near transport services. COTTLE, Bellevue, Pinewood Road, Ferndown, Dorset.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

(Continued)

HOUSES TO LET

BERKS.—Let, furnished 3-4 months 8 gns. wk., 2 bedrooms (1 out); hot and cold basins, 3 bathrooms, 3 sittingrooms, central heating; garage 3; adjacent deerpark; large garden; hard court; Temple golf links ½ mile; high situation. Apply Lady C. E., Hall Pl., Mailenhead.

"THE ROUNDABOUT," BOGNOR REGIS—A charmingly furnished modern house is "to let" for any period; sleeps 7; a few minutes' walk from the sea; quiet, yet not isolated. Apply WRIGHT, Heath Barn, Hampers Lane, Therkeham.

SURREY—CHARMING BUNGALOW to let unfurnished; small, attractive garden; close bus. Farnham 1½ miles; gas, electric light, central heating; large living room, 2 large, 2 small bedrooms, bath, modern conveniences, garage. CHURTON, The Cottage, Pine Ridge, Farnham, Surrey, England.

INSURANCE

ANNUITIES.—Largest guaranteed income; Pension Policies; helpful information and lowest rates from DUDLEY STOW, 38, Rowlands Road, Worthing.

SERVICE in insurance, all branches, including house purchase, annuities; any district. WALTER DREDGE, 314 Richmond Road, Kingston. Phone 4725

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

KENT—Charming 16th century farmhouse, 164 acres; warm, sunny, comfortable; good table; bathroom; indoor sanitation; own dairy, poultry, eggs; 2½ guineas weekly. PREECE, Pimphurst, Bethersden. (Late of Attwaters, Hawkhurst.)

POST VACANT

RISCA, MON.—Mother's help, for three children, aged 3, 3 and 1; English or foreign; needlewoman; Christian Scientist preferred. ALEXANDER, Oxford House, Risca.

POST WANTED

COMPANION-HELP, elderly lady; no objection to country. Box W-293, Clarence House, 4 Central Bldgs., Westminster, London, S. W. 1.

LADY-COOK seeks post, school or guest-house; experienced catering for numbers. Box M-2618, Clarence House, 4 Central Bldgs., Westminster, London, S. W. 1.

POSITION of responsibility required by gentleman (young), exceptional qualities for managing household accounts, etc.; typing; good motorist; highest references. Box W-287, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2

England

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co. Ltd. Cambridge 1286

THE LEADING DRAPERS FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

Spring Cleaning

FORUM DYERS and CLEANERS

Guildhall Street Telephone 87264

DEVONSHIRE

PAIGNTON

THE "DEVON" ONE-HAND SALAD SERVER

Silver plated. Beautifully finished 5/-

Mortimer Ricks JEWELLER

ELLIS & SON

Ironmonger—Plumber Gas Fitter

19 PALACE AVE. Tel. 5424

A. E. Dey Ltd.

GROCER and BUTCHER

HYDE ROAD CORNER

The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY" and "SERVICE"

G. A. NORTON

For FOOTWEAR of Every Description

23 PALACE AVENUE TEL. 5686

PLYMOUTH

COME TO

Popham's

THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS

when you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.

Bedford Street 'Phone 803 Plymouth

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon

High Class Gem Work

JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH

Emblem Jewellery

10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

N. C. WIDDOWSON

Fellow of the Inc. Soc. of Auctioneers

Free List of Country Properties and Seaside Resort Houses

77 FLEET STREET TORQUAY

GOODEVE & SON

Complete House Furnishers

Agents for Staples, Vi-Spring, Vono, Slumberland and Deepsleep Mattresses and Divans

Divanette and Put-Up Bed-Settees

Stains, Greenwich and Nairn Linoleum LAID FREE

ABBEY ROAD, TORQUAY

'Phone 2061

CRUSE & BRIDGEMAN

BUILDERS *and* DECORATORS

We can build you a house and do repairs of any description.

22 WOODVILLE ROAD Phone 3534

For **PRINTING**

of every description

TORQUAY TIMES and DIRECTORY

HIGHER FLEET STREET Tel. 2830

J. F. ROCKHEY Ltd.

A GLORIOUS SELECTION of New Millinery for Spring

Now on Exhibition

A Visit Will Be Appreciated

TORQUAY and NEWTON ABBOT

DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY

(Continued)

W. A. TOLLEY

3 TORWOOD STREET

SHIRTMAKER ● HOSIER

Agent for

Gloverella Clothes

T. OLIVER & SONS

(1934) Ltd.

Complete House Furnishers

House and Estate Agents, etc.

16 STRAND, TORQUAY

For Everything

ELECTRICAL

REFRIGERATION SPECIALISTS

Sydney Truscott Ltd.

45 Fleet Street Phone 3403

PICKARDS

New Stocks for WINTER WEAR Are Now on View

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS

24 UNION STREET

Tel. 3638

ALLAMS & SONS

FOR

CHINA and CUT CRYSTAL

Torwood St., Torquay Tel. 2374

5 Victoria St., Paignton Tel. 57103

DORSET

POOLE and District

Bonnett's Stores

GROCERY AND PROVISIONS

HARDWARE

POULTRY, GAME and FISH

Commercial Road, Parkstone Tel. 173

Sandbanks Tel. Canford Cliffs 367

WEYMOUTH and District

A. JONES & SONS, LTD.

COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS

104B ST. MARYS ST., WEYMOUTH

also at 25 South Street, Dorchester

ESSEX

COLCHESTER

Tailored Suits

Ensembles

Gowns

Rogers Brothers

Model Millinery

Tel. 3297 PELHAMS LANE COLCHESTER

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

'PHONE 24200

"Mary" M. G. BOND

New Spring Millinery

A large and varied selection of newest designs and colourings.

Attractive Displays of WOOL SUITS and HOSIERY

52 Redcliffe Hill, Bristol, 1.

'Phone enquiries receive special prompt attention.

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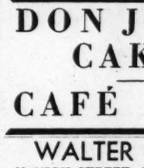

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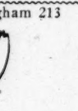

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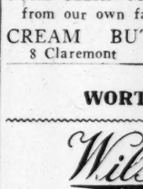

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—HOLMES

Daily Features

FREE people can escape being mastered by others only by being able to master themselves.—T. ROOSEVELT.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

The House of Eight Cats

THIS is a story of Blackie, the coal black kitten who found his way to the House of Eight Cats and lived there happily ever after.

Blackie stopped a little squirrel who was standing in the middle of the road, nibbling at a nut. "Will you tell me, please, the way to the House of Eight Cats?" he asked.

The squirrel nibbled a little before he answered, because the nut was very good and he was very hungry. Then he scampered off down the road. "To be sure," he called back, "follow me."

So Blackie followed. At the turn in the road the squirrel stopped and waited for the tiny black kitten to catch up with him.

"Follow this road to the corner store," he said. "Then walk down the street of oak trees till you come to

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Eight Cats Were Around the Pan

the white house on the corner. That is where the brown dog with the speckled tail lives, and he will show you the way to the House of Eight Cats."

"A dog!" cried the little black kitten, arching her back at the very thought of such a thing. "Must I ask a dog?"

"Oh, yes," said the little squirrel. "But that will be easy when you come to it. You see, the little brown dog with the speckled tail has his dinner every day at the House of Eight Cats and he will be glad to show you the way."

"I hope so," said Blackie, "because I do want to get there before nightfall."

"Are you going for a visit?" asked the squirrel politely as he munched away at another nut he had picked up under a roadside tree.

"Oh, no," said Blackie. "I am going to stay. I have walked a long long way to get here and 'tis said that a homeless cat is never turned away from the House of Eight Cats."

"Quite true," murmured the squirrel with an encouraging nod. He didn't want to tell his new friend what he had heard the sparrow twins whispering in the treetops that morning about the lady who lived in the House of Eight Cats. She could not take another cat, the sparrows had heard her tell the milkman. "Eight," said she, "were quite enough!"

The squirrel did not tell this to Blackie but bade the little kitten a cheerful good-by.

"When I get to the House of Eight Cats," he told himself as he scampered happily on his way, "I shall have something to eat, for 'tis said that a cat has never gone hungry at the House of Eight Cats."

He walked and he walked, past the corner store and down the street of oak trees till he came to the white house. There, on the lawn, sat the little brown dog with the speckled tail.

"He looks very friendly, to be sure," said the little black kitten to himself as he walked boldly up to the little dog, who was now wagging his short tail back and forth. "I'm looking for the House of Eight Cats," said Blackie, "and I'm told you can show me the way."

"Woof, woof," said the little brown dog with the speckled tail; "come with me."

When they reached the back yard of the House of Eight Cats, there were the lady, the big pan of food and the eight cats all eating out of the pan.

"Why, Speckles," said the lady when she saw the little brown dog and his new friend, "you haven't brought me another cat!"

"Bow, wow," barked Speckles, moving his head from side to side as much as to say, "Just a little one."

And then the lady looked down at Blackie and Blackie looked up at the lady and the lady began to laugh.

"Well, well," she said, reaching down to take Blackie in her arms "I guess you can stay. You're so little you will hardly count."

Brevities

Answers: If you want a man to admire your judgment—praise him.

Hardware World: Business goes where it is wanted, and stays where it is well treated.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Raze to the ground" (L. B.)—The correspondent submits the following sentence from an article:

"Then the crop-control structure so laboriously built up will have been razed to the ground. . . ."

He adds: "Is the phrase 'razed to the ground' correct? The definition of 'raze' is 'to level to the ground.' It seems that the writer has used the word and then repeated its meaning."

The Oxford English Dictionary, under "raze" (5.a.) offers this definition:

> To sweep away, efface, or destroy (a building, town, etc.) completely. In later use, esp. *to raze to the ground.*

Oddly enough, in the first use of the English word the dictionary cites—dating back to 1547, in Surrey's translation of the Æneid—we find this: "I saw Troye fall . . . Neptunus town ciene *razed from the soil.*" We assume that "from the soil" is a phrase similar in concept to "to the ground."

Again, in 1781, Gibbon wrote ("History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire"): "The fortifications were *razed to the ground.*" And in 1843 Prescott wrote "Conquest of Mexico"): "If it were refused, the Aztecs would *raze* their cities *to their foundations.*"

It would appear, then, that there is dictionary authority, backed by good usage, for "razed to the ground," even though the expression rather tends to gild the lily. Literally, what is left of a building after *razing* should compare favorably with what should be left of a beard after *razoring*; for both words come to us through the French *raser*, "to shave, scrape, lay level," from the Latin *radere*, "to scrape."

We assume, however, that writers have naturally fallen into the use of "to the ground" after "raze" in order to end all doubts about anything left standing. It is a form of emphasis, a bit redundant, perhaps, but no more so than "I, myself, did it" or "I dreamed a dream."

Incidentally, if we were to take pointed issue with the sentence submitted, it would be with regard to the propriety of "raze" itself. Writers customarily use it in connection with tangible structures, not figurative ones. We should prefer "overthrown," "demolished," or "destroyed."

Comma omitted (L. B.)—The correspondent asks if the following sentence from a news article is properly constructed:

> This is an amplification of the recent report on costly driving practices by B H. Anibal, vice-president, and chief engineer of the Pontiac Motor Company.

He adds: "This seems to imply that Mr. Anibal was doing the costly driving."

The sense can be cleared by removing the unnecessary comma after "vice-president" and inserting it after "practices."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Clothes Hangers

A PLEASANT, neatly dressed man rang my doorbell recently, and made a most simple request. He wished to be given two or three (or as many as I could spare) wire hangers for clothes. He told me that many housewives are willing to get rid of the extra hangers about the house, and that he collects these and sells them to cleaning establishments. One chain of establishments will buy as many as 200 a day from him. He beamingly confessed that this small business, self-invented, was successfully keeping his name from the relief list of the city.

Mrs. G. M. R.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Lists

THESE ideas for a Valentine Party may be fitted to any special occasion by changing the material and names to suit.

Seat the group in a circle and appoint one to begin—"I have roses for my Valentine." The next says, "I have roses and violets for my Valentine," and so on, each reciting the flowers that have been named, and adding one of his own. When a player fails to call all the flowers he withdraws from the circle, until the winner alone remains. Naming the more unusual flowers adds to the difficulty and the fun.

For an action game, try a Heart Race. Pass paper hearts to the ladies and arrows to the men, with duplicate numbers on them. Those drawing the same number become partners, and linking arms, must each carry a table knife with five heart-shaped cinnamon drops on it, over a given course around the room. Stools, chairs, and tables may handicap the route, and any hearts dropped must be replaced on the knife with no unlinking of arms. The couple making the trip in the shortest time wins.—H. H., Rosamond, Ill.

What They Say

Finding

"As usual, if you give up what you are looking for, you find it."—*Ruth Cranston.*

Democracy

"Whatever we do, let it remain within the framework of a democracy of free individuals."—*George E. Sokolsky.*

Valentine

Monitor Camera Club by Mrs. B. T. Broome, Knoxville, Tenn.

Bessie, the Wooden Doll, Takes Part in the Day's Festivities

In Lighter Vein

Couldn't Bear the Sight

Two men were seated in a crowded tramcar. One, noticing that the other had his eyes closed, said: "Bill, are yer feelin' well?"

"I'm all right," said Bill, "but I do 'ate to see ladies standing."—*Cape Argus* (Cape Town).

First Basement?

Precious seconds I have had,
That from memory forbid effacement;
Seconds, too, some good, some bad,
Beckon from the bargain basement.

Today's Limerick

The lowly fish known as the flounder
Is quite a bit flatter than rounder.
In order to flatter
The fish on a platter
It's "filet of sole"—the old bounder.

Providential

Returned Missionary: "In Africa many of the natives wear almost nothing."

Miss Prude: "Mercy! It's a good thing Africa is a Dark Continent."

Try Some

Ruth (reading cleansing-powder advertisement): "If it 'makes glass and china brilliant,' what would it do to us?"

Helen: "It probably would make us smart."

After Shaving Test

Man (getting a shave): "Barber, will you please get me a glass of water?"

Barber: "What is the matter, a little hair in your throat?"

Man: "No, I want to see if my neck leaks."

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

A Majority

Question: In the absence of anything in the bylaws to the contrary, does a majority vote stand? A bylaw was carried by a majority of two. A member asked, "Should we not have a two-thirds majority?" The chairman declared there was nothing in the bylaws to state what majority was necessary, and therefore the motion carried.

Answer: This question is from a member of an organization not in the United States, and the answer must be qualified by that fact.

In the United States, when bylaws do not specify the vote necessary to amend bylaws, common parliamentary law holds that it takes a majority of the entire membership, unless notice is given, in which case two-thirds of those present is sufficient. This is the requirement in Robert's Rules of Order, the manual which is incorporated into the bylaws of a large number of organizations in the United States and elsewhere.

Bylaws would be very cumbersome were they to specify all the rules needed to conduct business. Therefore they usually include only such rules as are peculiar to the organization, and adopt as general rules those contained in some parliamentary manual such as Robert's. If this organization had done so, the vote described would be illegal, since a simple majority on a motion to amend bylaws would not conform to the requirement in Robert's. (Incidentally, the phrase "a two-thirds majority" is incorrect. A majority is anything more than half the number voting.)

In the writer's opinion, the ruling of the chair in this case, unless it conforms to the law or custom of the country, could well have been challenged and either sustained or overruled by vote of the membership.

Guess Again Answers (30)

1. Yes. Olympia, Wash.
2. Yes. A pronoun following "to be" is in the same case as the substantive to which it refers.
3. Yes. See Gen. 41.
4. Yes. About 15 miles southwest of the Sea of Galilee.
5. No. It was written by Tennyson.
6. Yes. The equatorial diameter is 7926.6 miles, and the polar diameter is 7899.9 miles.
7. Yes. Kibo Peak (Kilimanjaro), Tanganyika, is 19,710 feet high, and Mt. Elbruz, in the Caucasus Mountains, is 18,465 feet high.
8. Yes.
9. Yes. The average elevation of Colorado is 6800 feet above sea level.
10. No. All are correctly spelled.

Guess Again

Check (√) Yes or No

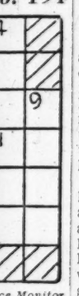
30.

(Seven out of 10 is a good score)

1. Does any state capital begin with "O"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
2. Do both of the following sentences conform to the rules of good English: "It was thought to be he," "I thought it to be him"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
3. Did Joseph win his release from prison by interpreting two of Pharaoh's dreams? (*Yes..... No.....*)
4. Does Nazareth lie south of the Sea of Galilee? (*Yes..... No.....*)
5. Was "The Lady of Shallot" written by Scott? (*Yes.... No.....*)
6. Is the equatorial diameter of the earth greater than its polar diameter? (*Yes..... No.....*)
7. Is the highest peak in Africa higher than the highest peak in Europe? (*Yes..... No.....*)
8. Were both Ovid and Horace ancient Latin writers? (*Yes..... No.....*)
9. Is it true that the average elevation in Colorado is in excess of 6000 feet? (*Yes..... No.....*)
10. Is at least one of the following words misspelled: villain, vilify, millennium, anoint? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

Crossword Puzzle No. 194



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Send forth
5. Seed-vessel
7. Unit of work
8. By
10. Negation
11. Preposition
12. Trouble
14. Encountered
15. Whole
17. Navigate

Down

1. Urge on
2. Greek letter
3. Mischievous child
4. Sway back and forth
5. River in Russia
6. Wears away
9. Mechanical repetition
13. South American linguistic tribe
14. Unit of length
16. Musical note

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Meeting Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A MOTION picture company was making scenes in a lower downtown section of the city. It was mid-afternoon, and a crowd had gathered.

The director lacked a character for a very small, though necessary, part in the ensuing scene, and, turning to survey the crowd, he saw a well-groomed man who exactly fitted the role. He approached Mr. T—— and asked him if he would mind doing the scene which required only a few simple words and gestures. Mr. T—— was on a vacation, and being in a joyful and fun-seeking mood he accepted the offer. After some rehearsing, the scene was completed; and the director, feeling extremely grateful for the assistance of this gentleman, placed a $20 bill in his hand.

Mr. T—— is a prosperous business man; and, having given no thought to the matter of compensation of any kind, told the director that he had entered into the proposition in a just-for-the-fun-of-it manner and did not wish to be paid. The director insisted, however, stating that he had done the scene well, besides meeting an emergency. So Mr. T—— took the money, at the same time turning himself to survey the onlookers.

In the front of the crowd was a little woman with a baby in her arms. He walked over to her and in a most unostentatious manner asked her to accept his "windfall." She looked at him intently for a moment with brimming eyes, reached out a grateful hand in acceptance, and said: "This is an answer to my prayer. My rent is past due, and I have earnestly prayed that this be met!"

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
by COBALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 73

F. Period of the Captivities (continued).

Daniel, the Prophet (607-534 B. C.). The fourth of the major prophets.

Daniel, like Ezekiel, was a Jewish captive in Babylon; of royal or princely descent (1:3); trained for palace service; lived a life of piety and usefulness in the polluted atmosphere of an Oriental court.

His long life extended from Nebuchadnezzar to Cyrus.

He was a contemporary of Jeremiah, Ezekiel (14:20), Joshua, the high priest of the restoration, Ezra and Zerubbabel.

The events recorded in Daniel cover a period of 73 years (Ussher).

Book of Daniel:

Section I:

Historical introduction: Daniel and his three friends; personal history of Daniel from the conquest of Jerusalem to the second year of Nebuchadnezzar, ch. 1

Their deportation during the reign of Jehoiakim and settlement at the court of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, vs. 1-7

Daniel probably born at Jerusalem and taken captive while a lad in the third year of Jehoiakim by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon. Dan. 1:3, 6

Loyalty to the law; refusal to eat dainties; test; prosperity, vs. 8-21

Section II:

The visions of Nebuchadnezzar and their results, chs. 2-4

1. Interprets Nebuchadnezzar's forgotten dream of the metallic image; failure of the magicians; Daniel's reward, ch. 2
2. Daniel's three friends' refusal to worship the king's image, ch. 3

They are cast into the fiery furnace, remain unharmed; Nebuchadnezzar releases them and praises their God

3. Daniel interprets Nebuchadnezzar's dream of the tree, ch. 4

Section III:

Personal history under Belshazzar and Darius, chs. 5-6

Daniel interprets the handwriting on the wall at Belshazzar's feast, ch. 5

History of Daniel to the accession of Cyrus, ch. 6

Daniel promoted under Darius, 6:1-3

Daniel in the lions' den, 6:16-24

(To Be Continued Daily)

Daily Anecdote

A Talented Damsel

THERE resided in England, during the reign of King James I, a young girl of most remarkable education. She was to be presented to His Majesty, and the person who was to present her was explaining her talents to the King.

"I can assure your majesty," he said, "that she can speak and write Hebrew, Greek and Latin."

"These are rare attainments for a damsel," remarked the King. "But, pray, tell me, can she spin?"

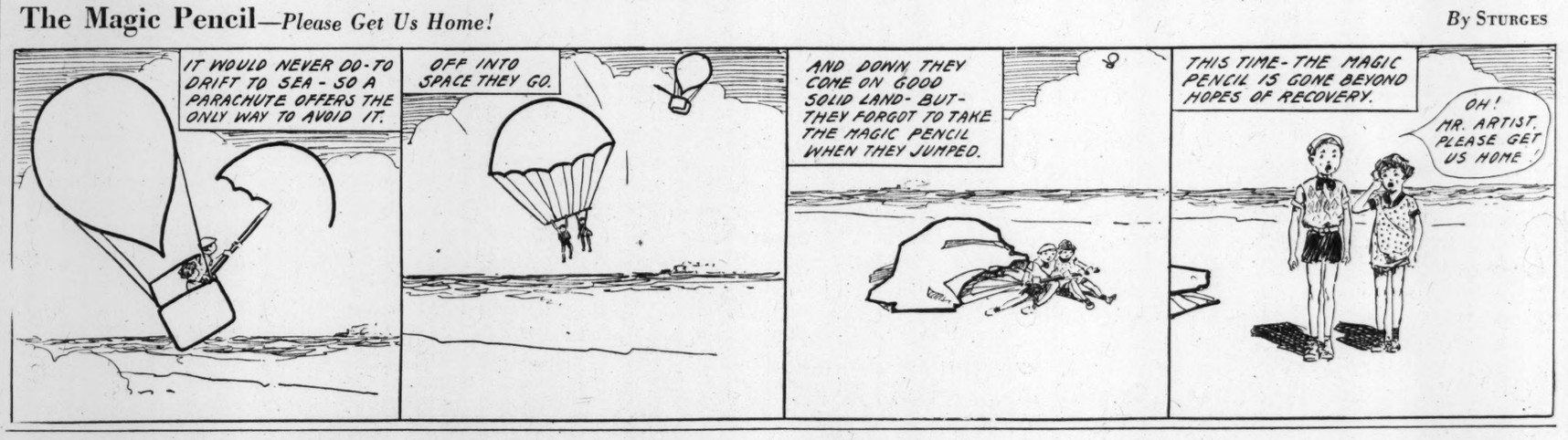
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hymie Dobson Sends a Valentine*

By LE PELLEY

TUBBY !! YOU'VE ALREADY GIVEN ME ONE VALENTINE
I KNOW IT, SUSIE
BUT THIS ISN'T FROM ME — IT'S FROM HYMIE DOBSON
WILL YOU BE MY VALENTINE :-
Susie
Dorothee
NOTE
PLEASE CROSS OFF YOUR OWN NAME & GIVE IT TO NEXT ONE
Hymie

The Magic Pencil—*Please Get Us Home!*

By STURGES


IT WOULD NEVER DO-TO DRIFT TO SEA - SO A PARACHUTE OFFERS THE ONLY WAY TO AVOID IT.
OFF INTO SPACE THEY GO.
AND DOWN THEY COME ON GOOD SOLID LAND- BUT- THEY FORGOT TO TAKE THE MAGIC PENCIL WHEN THEY JUMPED.
THIS TIME- THE MAGIC PENCIL IS GONE BEYOND HOPES OF RECOVERY.
OH! MR. ARTIST, PLEASE GET US HOME

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Hollow Tree Apartments*

By THE HAGERS

HOLLOW TREE APARTMENTS
I WENT TO DADDY OWL TO SEE IF HE HAD ROOM IN HIS BIG TREE.
"I HAVE, AND ON THE TOP FLOOR TOO; A PLEASANT ROOM WITH A SOUTHERN VIEW.
FOR YEARS I'VE HOPED SOME OWL WOULD CARE TO MOVE IN HERE, MY HOME TO SHARE."
SO THE BARN-OWL NOW IS HAVING FUN AS DADDY OWL'S ADOPTED SON.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Neutrality—a Sleeping Dog?

WHEN the history of these momentous months is written, many a paragraph will begin with a reference to Geneva and end with a reference to Washington. Will those paragraphs record that many a peace possibility that began in Geneva ended in Washington?

The attempt to keep all Americans out of war by keeping some Americans out of war trade has disclosed unseverable ties between these two cities—between the strictly American interests represented at the capital on the Potomac and the world interests represented at the capital of the collective system on Lake Geneva. Attempts to shelve plans for effective legislation to safeguard the United States' neutrality in time of foreign war are largely the result of opposition on the part of isolationists who want the United States to attend strictly to its own business, but will not permit it to do so if minding its own business happens to give even negative aid to collective action against war.

Not all the opposition to the Nye-Clark neutrality bill, or to the bill sponsored by Senator Pittman and Representative McReynolds for the Administration, should be charged to isolationists however. These measures were unsatisfactory also to those who wished to see definite provision made for United States' co-operation with other nations to check violators of the Kellogg Pact, to which the United States is a party. But lack of support for those particular plans should not have been interpreted as a popular renunciation of earlier demands for effectual neutrality laws. That, however, is the interpretation which most political leaders have chosen.

This is where American neutrality efforts stand at the moment when a League of Nations committee comes forward with long-awaited signs of genuine League interest in an oil embargo against Italy. And the present indefiniteness in American policy is again usable as a reason for League hesitancy in applying what could be the most effective of all sanctions. This is unfortunate. It may delay action where speed is essential to a clear-cut League triumph.

But recrimination between the League members and the United States should be avoided. For if European statesmen attempt to blame the United States for their inability to go ahead with oil sanctions now, American leaders can point out that if oil sanctions had been pushed some weeks ago, as some European papers were urging, the movement might have meshed with a vigorous popular movement in the United States for prevention of trade in war commodities. The Hoare-Laval betrayal of League ideals seemed to prove the isolationists' case for complete American aloofness.

The neutrality issue was further beclouded by the injection of an attack and defense of President Wilson's personal reputation into congressional debate. When the storm was over it was discovered reactionaries had meanwhile been busy, and that a willingness to return to the dangerous doctrines on which the United States drifted into war in 1917 was developing.

This is an election year, and people who remember that several cotton Senators were almost pro-German at one time during the World War will not underestimate the part commodities play in politics. A very understandable attitude for leaders from states which produce, finance or ship war commodities is to get through this year without too many commitments adverse to the special interests of their localities.

Politically, neutrality legislation might easily become a sleeping dog, and unless the people realize acutely their need of a watchdog against trade entanglements, all but a few of their leaders will be quite content to let the sleeping dog lie. However, latest dispatches from Washington report thirteen Senators still determined to keep the issue alive. They are attempting to reopen the fight for a law that will at least prevent the United States from becoming the economic ally of an aggressor, as it is of Italy today.

With popular support, though it will have to be most active, the neutrality question can again be brought to the fore, where it belongs. If a bill which would prevent the United States from being dragged into a war by a few war traders, but which would allow it to co-operate with other nations toward the establishment of justice and peace, is not a political possibility at this time, the United States should at least prevent a small group of its citizens from selling out neutrality for war profits.

Call of the Wild

ORATORY and near-oratory by political speakers is becoming so much the evening fare of the radio listener-in that it may leave him somewhat cool. A recent broadcast, however, which promised him nothing and asked nothing for its sponsor evoked his instant sympathy. It was the appeal of James E. West, chief Scout executive, to 1,000,000 Boy Scouts throughout the United States to aid in feeding wild life.

With ten inches of snow in the far South, subzero temperature over large sections of the northern states, the creatures of field and forest and sky need that help as they have not needed it for years. The Boy Scouts may be trusted to do their part. Their sisters and mothers and fathers will surely stand by and help.

Keeping Crime Safe

FOUR known gunmen in an automobile; four automatics on the floor; no arrests possible for illegal carrying of weapons. In this laconically illogical sequence which ties the hands of law enforcement officers in New York State may be read what Gov. Herbert H. Lehman sums up as the obstructive tactics of forces "much more interested in keeping crime safe for the criminal than in protecting law-abiding citizens."

All the State Legislature had to do to unmask the guilt of gunmen who now can escape simply by dropping their guns in the car when captured, was to pass one of the key bills in Governor Lehman's sixty-point legislative program against crime. Yet on various grounds, including the conundrum that law enforcement officials would use the law to "frame" innocent persons, the Albany legislators turned down the legislation.

Although the anticrime program has been moving through the Legislature under an appeal for nonpartisan votes on these vital social measures, Governor Lehman expressed himself as "deeply disturbed" over the second major setback in three days. The Legislature had previously rejected a proposal for conviction of a defendant on the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice, as well as a compulsory fingerprinting measure in felony and misdemeanor cases.

Efforts to enact many of the Lehman proposals date from before his administration. He has drawn together the matured opinion of organizations seeking better law enforcement and crime prevention. The defeated pistol law had the endorsement of Police Commissioner Valentine of New York City and former Police Commissioner Edward P. Mulrooney.

Emphasis on defeats should not obscure the fact that New York is enacting large portions of the Lehman program. But no defeat could be greater than keeping crime safe, since the inevitable corollary is to make society less safe.

The Badge of Speech

STANDARDIZATION of speech becomes more and more an established circumstance, especially in English-speaking communities. Whether it is or is not desirable presents a question on which scholars take definitely opposite sides.

In the same day's news two language instructors are quoted as expressing dissimilar views. One is Mr. George Hibbitt of Columbia University, reported to have condemned standardized radio voices and to have urged the preservation of fundamental dialect differences in speech. The other is Mr. Lloyd James, professor of phonetics at the University of London, who said in a newspaper interview:

> We must not expect that the spoken word will be able to resist indefinitely this enormous standardizing influence. There is no harm in it. We may be sorry for the disappearance of the dialect just as we are sorry for the disappearance of the kilt or some local dish, but there is still plenty of room for variation, plenty of room for individuals to express their personality.

Examining the causes for the disappearance of the dialects, one finds them numerous—radio, travel, free schooling, social service—but they all group themselves together under the broad heading of education for the poorer classes. And who would disagree with education for the poor? Colorful as dialects may be, charming (or amusing) as they may sound to the cultured traveler, the scholar or the writer, who makes great capital out of them in his novels and his plays, they point almost invariably to one unfortunate condition—social inferiority.

The Yorkshire cook's broad, "Aye, mum, I'm throng wi't' moggy an' t' parkin," may be highly entertaining to her mistress and the latter's guests, but it is "a horse of another color" to the cook herself. She feels her inability to speak correctly as a mark of humble station. It singles her out as uneducated, and should material prosperity favor her, she will be frequently humiliated and embarrassed. The same experience attends her husband, who may be a very thoughtful individual, having sound political views and a fund of native intelligence. No matter how sincere his efforts, or how logical his arguments, he will, because of his speech, often be a figure of comedy in the eyes of his more educated fellows.

Dialect speech means inequality, lack of education, an underprivileged working class. Mere sentimentality should not obstruct the pathway by which the masses may gain the benefits due them, even though a certain amount of standardization may accompany those benefits.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA are planning military co-operation. But it has been stated by Leon Archimbaud that the officers are "insufficiently educated." If we were all sufficiently educated, M. Archimbaud, we wouldn't need any armies at all.

Next-War Talk

Book News of the Day

AS a war book for people who are tired of war books, ROLL ON NEXT WAR, by John Gibbons (New York: Dutton. $1.75) succeeds rather well. This is light-hearted, not too scrupulously moral but (for getting along in an environment such as war produces for soldiers) perhaps fairly practical advice from a World War soldier to his son. And to the reader who expects to be past military age in any future war Mr. Gibbons offers not only fun but pleasurable excitement.

If the ex-lords of the war offices, or the officers once in the field, ever wonder what the private soldier thought of them, they can find something on the subject here. An officer's unpleasant duty in war time may be to make the men more afraid of him than they are of the enemy. Humphrey Cobb in "Paths of Glory" showed how that might be accomplished, and bits of additional information on the methods of keeping soldiers from attempting mutiny slip into type now and then. But the business could have been made none the more comfortable for new officers by the fact that they in the first place were afraid of the men—and the men divined it.

* * *

This book is a cartoon of bungling officialdom, over which the author can shrug as one who came out not much the worse off for it, and at any rate with material for the printing press. Mr. Gibbons writes with the air of a man who would consider it presumptuous in himself to imagine he can do anything important to avert another war. His memories of the last one are vivid enough, and his easy style makes them vivid for his reader. They are not all horrible, but those that are often gain poignancy by the casual understatement that the author affects. If he is troubled at all by such philosophical moods as have inked the pens of Beverley Nichols, H. H. Tomlinson, A. A. Milne, he has repressed them with what military authorities probably would call a wholesome (being from the military point of view a useful) resignation.

* * *

But a curiously serious note creeps into his last lines. So that somehow, when he talks about its being perfectly plain that if a whole world prayed for peace, "really meaning it," there could be no war, Mr. Gibbons seems really to mean it. But even failing that, he offers one practical suggestion worth handing along:

". . . a next best method of avoiding the next war might be to stop talking about it. Already the world is labeling as common nuisances and disturbers of the peace those people who make money out of war munitions, and by and by the world will have also to consider the outlawing of these people who make money and literary reputations and high political positions out of selling war talk." Just how Mr. Gibbons would come off in an investigation to establish responsibility for adding to this salable talk is not certain, but he could at least argue as convincingly as does most of the officialdom in this war-threatened world that whatever he has done was done for peace.

C. W. M.

Better Late Than Never

George Washington—Liberal

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S political philosophy is invoked so often in defense of the *status quo* in American institutions and constitutional government, that it is timely to recall on the approaching 204th anniversary that he was not a reactionary, but the outstanding liberal and progressive of his time. He built a new nation on the foundation of a revolution not only against British tyranny, but against monarchial methods then everywhere entrenched in government. He boldly blazed a trail for a new form of government in which the power should derive from the people themselves, from the consent of the governed, and be exercised in their behalf by their own representatives.

"The power, under the Constitution, will always be in the people," he declared. These fundamentals simple and elementary as they have since become in democracies, had not been accepted or even formulated by the world of Washington's time. In fact, they were wholly revolutionary. To undertake to rear a structure of democratic government on a basis entirely different from the military and feudal idea of the past called for a revolutionary change in the concept of government. It demanded courageous conviction that such a step could succeed and profound statesmanship in making the attempt. In the current ferment regarding the Constitution similar courage and statesmanship are required in making its provisions continue to serve the nation and its people.

The boldness of Washington's conception stands out the more clearly a century and a half after its initiation. Washington's forthright devotion to constitutional liberalism was foreshadowed in his farewell letter to the Governors on disbanding the revolutionary army, when he said that the victory would delight "every benevolent and liberal mind." He saw the period when the new nation came into existence as one of "growing liberality of sentiment." As the first President of the nation he extolled "the benefits of a wise and liberal government."

Washington's vision of the new nation was not shared abroad. Europe was for the most part blind to America's future. Voltaire described North America as "a few acres of snow." Robespierre cried, "Let the colonies perish!" Even Napoleon regarded the colonies as negligible. Lord North of England predicted that "the rebelling colonies would soon be compelled to come back to the protecting arm of the Mother Country to save themselves from destruction by internal disputes." Yet it was a British historian who was later to say of Washington: "No nobler figure ever stood in the forefront of a nation's life."

Washington was a founder of the greatest experiment in self-government the world has yet known. This liberalism should remind Americans today that the power to develop and modify their government still rests in the people. The basis on which the American democracy rests has stood the test of time. Its application may—and does—change, but its validity has not been successfully challenged.

G. A. H.

The Press on Civil Service Reform

Excerpts of editorial comment from representative American newspapers

New York Times

Whatever else may be said of Senator Norris, he always stands up like a man for civil service reform and the merit system. A single executive order by the President would make an end of partisan jobbery in the postal service, and would provide that all postmasters, no matter to which party they belonged, should be kept in office so long as their work was honest and efficient. Any postmaster, whether Republican or Democrat, who dabbled in politics should be instantly removed. Senator Norris was slyly asked what we would do about Postmaster General Farley, who is supposed to be not ignorant of political maneuvering. The Nebraska Senator did not hesitate. "I would have him removed also."

This was not the first time that Senator Norris has opened fire upon Chairman Farley as the spoilsman of the Cabinet. But he did not hold the President entirely guiltless. Mr. Roosevelt has not prevented Chairman Farley from bringing civil service reform to so low an estate under his Administration. The Democratic national chairman has estimated that for every job he gives to a deserving Democrat he makes sure of 40 votes on election day. What game could be nobler than that? First get control of the patronage, then saturate it with politics, and you have gone far to make elections a matter of bargain and sale. Yet there is many a slip between the patronage-monger and the vote-counter.

Washington Evening Star

For many years the postal service has been the treasure chest into which the politicians have dipped to reward the faithful. It has, indeed, been the source of jobs which the political party in power has ladled out by the thousands. Until the New Deal agencies came into being with the present Administration the Post Office Department was the big source of supply from which the spoils of political war were distributed to the victors. Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, independent Republican and sponsor for President Roosevelt, expressed regret that the Chief Executive of his choice has done nothing to remedy the situation. The Nebraska senator went so far as to say that the political operation of the postal service was going to cost President Roosevelt millions of votes in the coming election.

The system under which the Civil Service Commission is required to certify the three highest names after an examination for postmaster gives the political leaders ample latitude to provide for their friends. President Woodrow Wilson issued an executive order providing that the person who stood first on the list must be appointed. This was a decided improvement. But when he went out of office the old rule was re-established and has flourished since.

Politics and post offices, Senator Norris insists, should be absolutely divorced. He would take no half-way measures. Only the most efficient should have the jobs of running this service, irrespective of party affiliation. And just as politics should have no part in the appointment of postmasters, so postmasters should take no leadership in political matters.

Detroit Free Press

Senator George W. Norris is an experienced, veteran politician who has studied public reactions for a long time and knows his way around.

When he says the methods that Jim Farley uses in connection with postmaster appointments are going to cost President Roosevelt millions of votes next fall, and suggests the compulsory retirement of the Postmaster General, he is saying something as a friend which the White House cannot afford to ignore.

There is no doubt, however, that a whole lot of people both in and out of his party resent his crude assumption that it is possible to Tammanyize the whole United States.

Milwaukee Journal

President Roosevelt, commending the League of Women Voters for its fight for good government and the elimination of the spoils system, says:

"It matters not what political party is in power by the elective will of the people, the Government functions for all, and there can be no question of greater moment or broader effect than the maintenance, strengthening and extension of the merit system, established in the competitive principles of the Civil Service Act, whose fifty-third birthday is being celebrated this month."

At no time, at least in the last quarter century, has the strain on civil service been greater than in the last three years. Thousands of jobs had to be filled and the politicians were anxious to fill them. Whether that natural strain has been enhanced by an Administration desire to build up patronage remains a matter of opinion.

Whatever may be said about "emergencies" certainly does not apply to those continuing services that are not affected by sudden expansion. The Post Office Department, for instance. There the need calls for exactly that application of the merit system which the President advocates. The post offices should be run as a business and ability and experience should be the only standards of selection.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Senator Norris of Nebraska, for many years arch-foe of spoilsmanship in government, took the Senate floor the other day to warn the Administration that the present political method of choosing postmasters would cost it "millions of votes." He declared that "one word" from the President would be enough to correct the situation, and then went on to say, in reference to Democratic National Chairman James A. Farley, that a man managing a campaign ought not be Postmaster General.

Taking up the last point first, there can be no question as to the correctness of Senator Norris' complaint against the dual role of Mr. Farley. It is an offense against good government that he is allowed to continue in both capacities. So long as one man holds both offices, Mr. Roosevelt's high-sounding professions about the desirability of elevating the public service will have a hollow ring.

The veteran statesman from Nebraska also is on solid ground when he criticises the way in which political preferment controls the selection of postmasters. Selection should be based on merit, and that means appointment of the highest scorer.

Fortunately, there is a bill in the House, offered by Representative Ramspeck of Georgia, looking to this very important step toward a qualified public service personnel. It has the endorsement of the Administration, but to be effective that indorsement will have to consist of more than formal praise.

The Wide Horizon

Demosthenes Scans the Headlines

By R. H. Markham

ATHENS

MY GUIDE'S name was Demosthenes—Demosthenes Eustratiotakis. Which is almost as bristling as a porcupine. But he was not. He was exceedingly amiable.

One morning we were up on the Areopagas gazing over the city. The Acropolis with its marvelous Parthenon was behind us. Suddenly, as we stood there, an open-air photographer stepped up and showed us a wet, slimy post card. It was a picture of us. Neither of us knew we were being taken, so it was lifelike. Demosthenes looked alert and thoughtful. His right foot was slightly extended and rested on a stone. His right hand was sweeping out over Athens. Under his left arm was his portfolio. It made me think of the great Demosthenes, himself, in the act of giving an oration.

And strange was the way in which I first came upon my guide. During my first morning in Athens I had tried to rush to the American Legation, but my taxi driver didn't know what the word legation meant. He first took me to the American Express. And when I shook my head, he started off some place else. That disturbed me, for in Athens there is an American College, an American Mission, an American Near East Foundation, and an American Soda Fountain, and I was afraid he might dash me off to these places, some of which are far from the center of the town.

* * *

Instead, however, he thoughtfully stopped his car at a coffee house, went inside and soon reappeared with a smiling little man who could speak English. Through him I got my message across, and as I shook my benefactor's hand to say "good-by," he asked, "Might I not be of further service to you?"

"Why, surely," I replied. "Meet me here at 4 p. m."

He did, and I suggested that we at once go to the nearest shop and buy all the newspapers for the day. They proved to be twenty-four in number and we returned to the coffee house to read them.

This went so slowly that it lasted until 8 o'clock. But it was enjoyable, for as my interpreter told me of each paper he also recounted ancient and modern Greek history as well as his own life story, all in an eloquent manner. I learned that Pericles' house had four main doors, that Athens is the home of the world's best violets, and that my companion, Demosthenes Eustratiotakis, was for twenty-five years director of the Greek Museum in Smyrna, whence he fled as a refugee to Athens, when his home went up in Turkish flames.

"The papers with big red titles and headlines," he said, "are no good at all, the others may be worth something."

Most of them, both the flaming reds and the modest blacks, have impressive names. Such as Truth, Independence, the New Cosmos, Right, Progress, Trumpet, the Greek Nation, Light, Future, Dawn, Liberty, the New Day, Reform, and the like. There was no Times, no World, no Sun, and no Herald.

Mr. Demosthenes ran through the pile and pulled out a modest, four-page paper, printed all in black with no brackets, no thunderous headlines, and no glaring pictures. Its name was Estia, which means "Hearth."

"That is our best paper," he exclaimed. "It's solid, sober, objective, and true. Its attacks are not venomous. It builds up rather than tears down. And it's over forty years old."

* * *

He selected more papers. Their headlines announced neither crime nor scandals; but rather long political speeches or verbose and passionate editorials.

I asked Mr. Demosthenes what they were about. He would pounce upon the last sentence and cry, "It's all there. Our editors can't say things briefly. They ought to be like Leonidas of Thermopylae, who only said, 'Here we lie at Sparta's command.'"

"But what do the articles say?" I insisted.

"They say, of course, 'vote for Venizelos and save Greece.' That's what they are for. That's what the readers seek in them."

Strange to say, the Communist paper hasn't a single red letter on it. It looks almost as sober as the Hearth. Revolutionists must be very much in earnest who get excited over this solemn sheet. Still, if the bourgeoisie insist on spreading flaming red all over their publications, I suppose the Communists must use cold, restrained black, to be different. The paper bears the very tame name, Radical, but reveals a modest hammer and sickle.

The circulation of these papers varies from 2000 to 60,000. Many are short-lived. Most are bearers of opinions. At some time or other, it seems, every enterprising Greek with an opinion, starts a paper and every Greek has an opinion, usually many.

The press is a kind of Greek parliament. It gives everyone a chance to express himself. Great freedom exists and the Greeks are allowed to write with less reserve than most other European peoples.

The press is an inalienable part of Greek character. It is a mirror of the nation. It is the source and the fruit of Greece's restless irrepressible, passionate democracy.